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Long Ousts Legal Head; Radio Chain Organized For Cultural Programs

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 23, 1939

Louisiana Police Seize Office of Attorney General

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louis F. Guerre, State Superintendent of Police, today took over the office of Attorney General David M. Ellison on orders from Gov. Earl K. Long.

The Governor announced he had ousted Mr. Ellison because he was "serving illegally" and said he had appointed Lessley P. Gardiner to succeed him.

Mr. Ellison, who was appointed by former Gov. Richard W. Leche last year, recently has been a participant in the investigation of State political scandals.

La Guardia Plans Semi-Public Radio Network

WASHINGTON (AP)—A semi-public radio network of 25 stations throughout the country, transmitting cultural and educational programs, was projected today by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, who flew here to see Federal officials about the plan.

The Mayor testified today at a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission on his petition to relax commission rules to permit non-commercial stations to rebroadcast programs of international broadcasting stations.

The idea originated when some programs from New York's municipal station, WNYC, were rebroadcast on short wave by Harvard University, resulting in applications from many other college and municipal stations to do likewise. Special permission from the Federal Communications Commission would be necessary to distribute the programs thus.

High Court Declines to Rule in Medical Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to pass on the Government's suit charging the American Medical Association with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by activities against a group health organization.

The Government had appealed directly to the Supreme Court from an adverse decision by the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia. The District Court ruled that the Anti-Trust Law did not apply to physicians because they are engaged in a profession and not a trade. The law prohibits activities in restraint of trade in interstate commerce.

Other Supreme Court decisions: Page 17.

Daladier to Summon Parliament in November

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier announced tonight he had decided to call Parliament into extraordinary session the second week of November to approve financial credits for the war.

Dr. Arias Nominated for Panama Presidency

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Dr. Arnulfo Arias was nominated yesterday as candidate of the National Revolutionary Party for the 1940-44 Presidential term and is expected to be elected without opposition next June.

Dr. Arias, brother of former President Arias, is Panama's present Minister to Great Britain and France. All parties have indicated their intention to indorse his candidacy in the conventions next month.

Soviet Makes 'Dawn-to-Sunset' Mass Flight

MOSCOW (AP)—A successful "dawn until sunset" mass flight of bombers over an "unexplored sea route" was reported from headquarters of the Second Far Eastern Army of Soviet Russia at Khabarovsk.

It was assumed the practice flight was north of Sakhalin Island over the sea of Okhotsk. Khabarovsk is near the Sea of Japan, however, and bombers in such a flight might easily fly to Tokyo and back.

Reich Approves Kurusu as Japanese Envoy

BERLIN (AP)—The Government announced today that it had agreed to the appointment of Saburo Kurusu as Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, who has been recalled to Tokyo.

General Oshima was an ardent supporter of a military alliance of Japan, Germany, and Italy. This project was frustrated when Germany signed her nonaggression pact with Russia. Mr. Kurusu has been Ambassador to Belgium since 1936.

Credits and Trade for Turkey Part of Pact Talks in London

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Great Britain was reported today to have entered into financial and economic discussions with Turkey in line with the new British-French-Turkish Mutual Assistance Treaty.

The plans, however, will become effective only in the event that the nations are called upon to fulfill their pledges of mutual aid by future developments.

[These pledges do not obligate Turkey to enter the current war between Britain and France and Germany, on its present basis, or to fight under any circumstance against Soviet Russia.]

The conferences, informed sources said, were being conducted principally in Ankara, the Turkish Capital, and dealt with questions of British credits to Turkey and British-Turkish trade.

There was no indication of the amount of credits involved.

[The granting to Turkey of a credit by Britain and France was said at Ankara yesterday to have been one part of a program mapped by military experts in joint staff talks there after conclusion of the treaty. Others, observers said, probably included co-ordinated measures by British-French forces in the Near East and by the Turkish Army in the event of any aggressive acts within the scope of the pact.]

Reds' Next Move

ANKARA, Oct. 23 (AP)—Having concluded their important military discussions with the Turkish General Staff, Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of French Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, has returned by air to his headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, and Lieut. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle-East Commander, returned to Jerusalem.

The conversations, which started Oct. 18, ended with a banquet at the French Embassy.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, returning from Moscow after three weeks of unsuccessful negotiations for a Turkish-Soviet Russian Pact, made a report to President Inonu and the Turkish Cabinet.

Mr. Saracoglu gave them, unofficial sources said, details of Russia's demand that the Dardanelles be closed to British warships, which was reported to have caused the breakdown of negotiations.

No official announcement was made of the actual last-minute demands made by the Kremlin and diplomatic observers anxiously awaited revelation of more details of the conversations.

Mr. Saracoglu also was able to give the Cabinet first-hand information of Soviet diplomacy in dealing with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.

Mr. Saracoglu gave no hint in his brief statement to the Turkish press what developments might be expected next.

The Foreign Minister, who arrived at Istanbul aboard a Soviet warship, came here by train. Crowds gathered to cheer him at stations across the Ankara plains en route and he was met here by a large gathering of Turkish officials and foreign diplomats.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 23, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Sports Pages	8-9
The Home Forum	10
Life Is Eternal [With Greek Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Maine Letter	12
Shopping Column	12
Radio Timetable	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
The Children's Page	14
Financial Pages	16-17-18
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	19
Christian Science Services on Radio	19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Germans Continue Air Raids on Britain

Wide World

Alfred Duff Cooper and Lady Diana Cooper
The distinguished British couple arrived in New York on Oct. 22. Mr. Duff Cooper, who was called a warmonger by Reichsführer Hitler, is to lecture extensively in the United States.
Revolt by German Rightists forecast by British visitor: Page 3.

Alarm and 'all clear' are all citizens of coast know — Two attacks on Nazi subs reported.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that British warplanes had made two attacks on German submarines and both were "believed to have been successful."

The announcement said one attack "took place in the North Sea and the other in the Atlantic, many miles from the aircrafts' bases."

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—German air attacks on Britain's coastline continued today, although the only indication for coastal inhabitants was another air raid warning alarm, followed by "all clear" signals.

The latest alarm, sounded over the Firth of Forth area of Scotland, was due to the approach of unidentified aircraft, the Air Ministry announced in a communiqué. The all clear signal was sounded when it was known that no enemy aircraft were in the area, it said.

Yesterday the Ministry announced that a German plane was shot down off the southeast coast of Scotland, bringing to 13 the number of Nazi airplanes destroyed in nine air raids in seven days.

An Air Ministry communiqué said the aircraft fell into the sea and "a collapsible boat is said to have been seen leaving the wreck."

The day's aerial activity started with the sound of air raid warnings in coastal areas of Northeastern England when "unidentified aircraft" were reported sighted out at sea.

The engagement was the second between British and German fighting planes in two days.

British fighting planes on Oct. 21 answered the call of a ship convoy being attacked from the air over the North Sea.

The Air Ministry announced that three of 12 German airplanes attacking the British North Sea convoy were shot down and another was forced to alight at sea.

There were no British casualties and no convoy or escort ship was damaged, the Ministry said.

[A German memorandum, delivered today to the Norwegian Foreign Office, said that the Germans would attack not only convoying warships but all vessels traveling under their protection. This, it was stated, was in accordance with the acknowledged rules of sea warfare, and Article 32 of the German Prize Laws.]

Meanwhile sea warfare appeared intensified today with reports that two more British craft had been sunk, bringing the total of British shipping losses to 40 vessels.

Two more British ships sunk: Allies rely on waiting war to win: Page 6.

Berlin Found Most Relaxed Of Europe's War Capitals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 23—Coming to Berlin is not at all what one expects after seeing London and Paris during the war.

Only at night when darkness settles down and people must grope their way through darkened streets, stumbling over curbs, dodging the unseen sources of footsteps with ghostly blue busses and tiny dim lights on cars here and there, does one realize that Berlin swells the two other largest European capitals dwelling under the same possible threat of air raids and in the same atmosphere of war.

By day Berlin is far the most normal of the three cities—in fact much like Rome. Shops are open to business. There are no geometric paper strips across windows. No sandbags. Only the most elementary sand boxes around a very few ground level windows. Work continues as normal on buildings involved in the Führer's extensive plans for the architectural modernization and embellishment of his Capital.

Strengthening Morale

Yet Germany has begun the task of strengthening the morale of its people. Each year there is a Nazi Party "campaign" for some national purpose. This year it is to be devoted to "strengthening the National Front."

The drive will involve the usual protests against grumblers and grousers. People will be told to bear their burdens cheerfully, and they will be reminded that the war may last many months.

At a meeting in Berlin Oct. 21 a Nazi Party district leader was reported by the Associated Press to have said:

"It is not easy for our women to stand in line for several hours to get food for the family. But all this is necessary to win the final battle."

Uniforms Lacking

So far, however, there has been a complete absence of civilians in organization uniforms so common in London. Also there is an absence of gas masks. Unlike London with its prolific war posters and signs. Like Paris that almost the only war signs are small inconspicuous notices pointing the way to air raid shelters. Actual war posters are limited to an extremely few, all of which play on them that England is the sole cause of the war and the sole obstacle to peace. Theaters and cinemas are all open. Museums are open, although some art treasures have been removed.

The difference in war attitudes of people in the streets—compared with London and Paris—is that the German so far shows less preoccupation with readjusting his particular activities to war. This is essentially due to the fact that it is the regular Army, not civilians, who manage the war business here. The civilian does not enter the picture in any way but to keep out of the Army's way and support the Army quietly in the ways expected of him which do not embrace his becoming—as in Paris or London—an emergency policeman, fireman, air raid warden, or driving cars on emergency business.

That is all Army business and the Army does its own work without civilian aid.

Partial explanation of the difference, of course, is that greater safety is found in Berlin.

An enemy raid from any direction would have to traverse at least 500 miles of German territory before reaching Berlin, thus allowing much greater time for warning and preparations to meet an attack.

Also Berlin is a relatively much less important industrial center than London, and therefore can scarcely be classified as a military objective, whereas London docks are unquestionably a military objective of the first importance.

But more than greater safety is involved in the different atmosphere. The Nazi doctrine of subordination of the individual to the State obviously has had deep effect. The German citizen has delegated responsibility for policies and action to a higher authority and leave to the Government all problems involved. There is nothing for him personally to concern himself about except do as he is told. He as well as the citizens of other belligerent countries wishes that the war could be avoided. His hope still persists, but it is a hope subordinated by the delegation of responsibility and action to the Government.

U.S. Opens War To Block False Passport Game

Communist head Browder, first in net, is held by Federal Judge in $10,000 bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on a charge of false application for a passport. Arraigned before Federal Judge William Bondy, he pleaded innocent and was held in $10,000 bail. No date was set for a hearing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Disclosure of widespread use of false passports by Communists and Communist sympathizers has determined the Justice Department to take immediate decisive steps in what appears to be the start of a far-reaching campaign.

The Justice Department announcement was precipitated by an attack from the Republican National Committee, written by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, demanding why action was not taken to put a halt to passport forgeries. Many instances of this have been alleged before the Dies Committee, where, in particular, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, admitted that he had used a forged document but declined to give details.

The Justice Department denies that it is acting on evidence from the Dies Committee and asserted that its campaign has been some time in preparation, prior to the attack of Mr. Thomas. In connection with the general passport situation, it is recalled that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, recently on trial in New York as a draft dodger, admitted that he had made several trips into the United States from Germany via Canada since the World War without being recognized, and indicated that he had had little difficulty at any time in entering and leaving the United States under a false name.

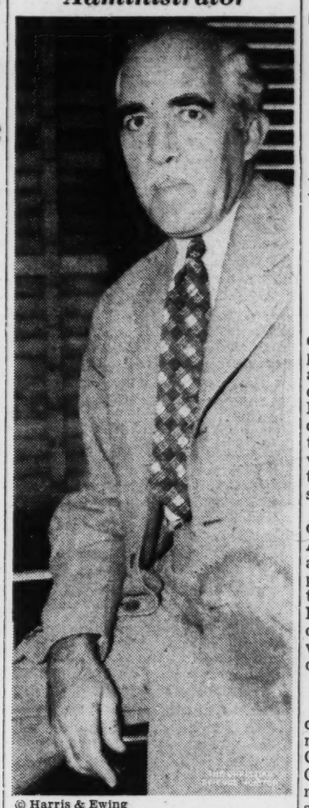
Forced Into the Open

With such irrefutable evidence of passport loopholes accumulating in Washington, and with a war going on in Europe and evidence of espionage at home, the whole broad question of immigration restriction and passport protection has been raised in acute form. The Justice Department has been working upon the matter, it asserts, and the situation is now precipitated into the press by the Thomas letter and the immediate official reply from the Government.

Taking note of the release of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Administrator



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Col. Philip B. Fleming
Succeeds Elmer F. Andrews as Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.
New Task: 'Streamlining' of Wage Law: Page 17.

U. S. Social Salvation Is Declared Need

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—Social salvation of America, a problem on which it has not acted, was placed before the National Academy of Sciences here today by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University.

The Academy, organized by Congress to counsel the nation in emergencies, opened its fall meeting today at the University. On the program were discoveries about the sense of touch, the eyes, hearing and health, and of undreamed atomic power, but nothing about social problems.

"Sing us a song with a social significance," said Dr. Wriston in opening his welcome to the academicians.

Unless action is taken, Dr. Wriston foresaw the end of natural science on its present footing. He said that universities already are hit by lack of funds for scientific work.

Inflation in Germany, he declared, wiped out scientific endowments and threw science entirely into the hands of the state. In England the universities are mobilized for war, and there too if war is long it appears their independent resources will be destroyed.

"The state," he said, "may not be willing to allow them the freedom they have enjoyed, because social pressure for immediate utilities and services will run adversely to the support of pure science."

He predicted that whether the United States goes to war or not "this nation will be impoverished," and said:

"The necessity, therefore, of an acute awareness of the social future is instant and immediate, not only for the benefit of society as a whole, but for science itself."

South Attacks Wage-Hour Act In Court Move

Injunction granted 300 Southern mills which say law is unconstitutional in demands.

As the Wage-Hour Division, completing its first year today, prepared to increase minimum pay and reduce maximum hours of industrial workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Act was challenged as unconstitutional by textile mills in the South, a region which, according to a Northern textile spokesman, the Act was designed particularly to affect.

Three hundred textile mills located largely in Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia took joint action to delay temporarily, and perhaps for a long period, one of the major goals of the Wage-Hour Law—the establishment of a 32½-cent uniform minimum hourly wage for textile workers throughout the United States.

Injunction Granted

An injunction against the 32½-cent minimum was granted the mills by the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, precipitating action which may ultimately determine the constitutionality of the law. Both in Washington and New England came expression that this case should be brought before the United States Supreme Court as quickly as possible for a decision on the constitutionality issue.

As the Southern mills challenged the Law, Wage-Hour Division headquarters in Washington reported 58 per cent of the 690,000 workers throughout the Nation to receive pay raises come from 12 Southern States. These states, officials pointed out, employ but 15 per cent of the total workers affected by the Act, but are receiving the bulk of the wage increases as the law establishes a minimum 30-cent hourly wage.

Changes Effective

Despite the constitutional challenge to the act, the pay increases were scheduled to be effective at midnight for the 690,000. Likewise shorter hours—the maximum work week being reduced from 44 to 42 except for overtime—will be effective at midnight, benefiting 2,382,500 persons throughout the Nation. Only industries engaged in interstate commerce are affected.

[For Massachusetts, 19,800 persons will receive pay increase and 143,000 shorter hours, it was announced by Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director for New England.]

Hearing Welcomed

With the announcement by R. D. Sanders, President of the Mississippi Association of Textile Manufacturers, that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had granted an injunction against the 32½-cent minimum and had challenged the Act's constitutionality, came statements of approval in Boston—headquarters of Northern opposition—and Washington that this issue be decided, and as soon as possible.

Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, declared: "The sooner the Supreme Court rules on it (constitutionality) the better."

An improvement in the present wage differential between Northern and Southern mills is expected out of the present change in minimum rates, despite the injunction against a 32½-cent level, Mr. Fisher believed. To him and to officials in Washington, it appeared that the South had not contested the minimum wage of 30 cents which represents an increase of 25 to 30 cents in the South.

Thus it appeared that after today the minimum wage in Southern textile mills will be 30 cents, and 32½ cents in the North, narrowing considerably the breach.

Effects of Wage-Hour Law: Page 12.
New England aids Wage-Hour Law: Page 12.

This Changing World

Thirty Every Thursday—California to Vote on Nov. 7 on a New 'Short Cut to Utopia'—Comparison With General Incomes

By H. B. Elliston

From time to time California leads the way with a brand-new project for the stimulation of economic activity. But none of those that I have seen has anything to do with activity. They have to do with the subsidization of nonactivity. Of such is the so-called "Ham and Eggs" scheme which is to be voted upon in the November election in California.

The scheme would authorize the issuance by the State of $30 in the shape of negotiable warrant money to persons over 50 who stopped work. I have read the material in support of the scheme. And I think the President is unassailable in his argument against it. As I see it, the plan falls down for several economic reasons, which are enumerated hereunder:

1. The amount is excessive. In total the pension would amount to $1,560 per annum. I don't know the average income of Californians, but this amount is higher than the average income of American families in general. The Brookings Institution says that even in 1929 42.4 per cent of American families earned less than $1,500. The Committee for Economic Recovery says that nowadays the ratio is up to 55 per cent. Is it ethical to pay out for nonactivity more than the amount which the average American actually earns?

2. The way that the amount is to be raised is wrong. Revenue would be obtained through a stamp tax. The owner of a warrant must paste a 2 cent stamp on it before spending it. Thus the stamp tax is a transaction, or a general sales, tax. Now the general sales tax violates the first tenet of just taxation. This is ability to pay. I know that the poor man and the rich man under this system would pay precisely the same on their transactions. But the poor man spends virtually all his income, while the rich man saves much of his. Thus not only would the active part of the population be discriminated against, but the less able to pay among the active would be particularly discriminated against.

* * *

Richard N. Elliott, Acting Federal Comptroller General, has shown how onerous would be the tax burden. California's 50-year group number 1,300,000. About 600,000 are said to be eligible for $30 pensions. That would mean the issuance each year of warrant money to the amount of $936,000,000. Redemption in regular money is provided for after the warrant dollar is filled with $1.04 in stamps—the four cents being for administrative expenses. Thus $936,000,000 would have to be raised out of a $4,000,000,000 California income. This puts the tax at 25 per cent. And it would mainly be paid by the poorer active in support of the inactive.

3. The money wouldn't be on a par with other money. All money in America circulates interchangeably because all moneys are legal tender. But this new money would be acceptable only within the State of California and then only for certain purposes. Thus the money couldn't be kept on a par with regular currency. In other words, there would be two prices for things ruling in California. Where this would lead is anybody's guess. However, the Civil War "greenbacks," which were restricted in use, fell gradually to a discount against regular currency. And a banker's job in the days of ununified state currency was mainly taken up in reckoning the exchange relations among those moneys.

* * *

4. New activity wouldn't necessarily follow. It is argued in defense of the Ham and Eggs movement that the issuance of warrant money would give a fillip to economic activity in that money would move faster. Quicker circulation, to be sure, is necessary when times are sluggish. In Hoover's time this column proposed a tax on idle money, so as to bring it into use. But Ham and Eggs money might impede rather than expedite business. Apart from the stamp feature, businessmen would have to keep two sets of books, that is, provided they did accept warrant money. For they couldn't use warrant money in buying outside the State. Moreover, the use of this money wouldn't prevent hoarding, or the storing of idle money. For Californians would spend the warrant money and hoard regular currency.

5. It would be a damper on production. This plan would take off the labor market hundreds of thousands of folk now engaged in providing the goods and services to be bought. Money in itself isn't purchasing power, even though the President and Mrs. Roosevelt use the words interchangeably. Money is only the title to goods and services, and somebody must produce them first. Production would be diminished by the retirement of beneficiaries under the Ham and Eggs scheme.

With all these plans, the upshot is difficult to foresee, because human behavior is unpredictable. But the scheme looks like a short cut to economic difficulties. Obviously it isn't founded on any basis of economic study. It is merely an arbitrary plan to dispense money. Well, if this were the way out, why stop at $30 every Thursday? Why discriminate against other days; indeed, against Californians under 50?

Summary Of the War

The Eighth Week of European war today found the belligerents—France and Britain against Germany—trying to break each other by blockade, by propaganda and by diplomacy rather than by the wasting bloodshed of land warfare.

On the West Front quiet was almost generally restored as the French, having withdrawn their forces, sent forward into German territory to support the Poles, to the shelter of the main Maginot defenses, allowed the Germans to retake the territory without resistance. A rain-soaked no-man's land separates the two armies.

Week-end speeches by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha and former Premier Lloyd George insisted respectively on the need for continued refusal to negotiate with Nazi Germany and the desirability of arranging a settlement conference before large scale hostilities begin.

At sea British shipping sustained two more losses through sinkings, raising the total of British vessels sunk to 40, and known shipping losses to all nations to 83 craft.

In the air German attempts at British coastal points resulted in air raid alarms sounding in several towns around the Firth of Forth area.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6 and 7.

Swiss Soldier Not Growling About His Cook

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland's Army of half a million, much to its delight, eats food prepared by some of Europe's finest chefs.

During mobilization the Army issued calls to thousands of Swiss living abroad, including hundreds of Swiss chefs and pastry cooks who rule the kitchens of some of Europe's best known restaurants.

The culinary experts are doing the same thing in the Army they did in civilian life—cooking. They were so distributed through the Army that almost every outfit has at least one well known cook at work.

Furthermore, Army regulations have been relaxed sufficiently to let them try a little variation now and then in the Army menues.

Many a soldier, home on leave for Sundays, is asking his Swiss wife to learn how to cook dishes he first tasted in the Army.

Others in many a European capital may be growling about their food these war days, but the Swiss Army has few complaints.

Embargo Repeal Sure, Barkley Tells President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, assured President Roosevelt today that the Senate neutrality debate would be over this week and that the bill would pass.

At the same time it was learned that Administration leaders, led by Vice-President Garner are pressing for Congressional adjournment by Nov. 10. The isolationist group, on the other hand, is demanding a continuous session, and the prospect arises that the fight over neutrality will be followed by a hot debate on adjournment.

Congressmen who have exercised remarkable self-restraint so far in keeping the neutrality debate on a high plane are about ready to break into an old-fashioned political fight, replete with impugned motives and name-calling it is felt, on the merits of Mr. Roosevelt as a wartime emergency leader—once the neutrality issue is settled.

Senator Barkley, together with the Vice-President and Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, talked over the Senate situation at the White House. As the fourth week of debate started and the thirty-ninth Senator took the floor it was generally agreed on all sides that the protracted Senate controversy is reaching its culmination.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, one of the isolationist leaders, agreed that the final test is in sight, but set the date as Saturday, or next Monday.

House Situation Uncertain

This leaves the House situation still uncertain, with Administration leaders claiming a sure but small majority of 15 or 20 votes, which they hope will grow. One reason given confidentially in cloak rooms by isolationist Senators for agreeing to end Senate debate now is the belief that their strength is at its peak in the House, and the fear that it will wane hereafter if argument is protracted and Administration pressure grows. In other words, for the first time it is argued that time is on the side of the Administration.

Confident of victory in the Senate, where the ultimate vote is still forecast as about 65 to 31, the White House secretariat explained that Mr. Roosevelt is keeping his hands off the legislative battle. This is a program which Mr. Roosevelt has elaborately emphasized from the outset. The Democratic and Republican leaders were called in to inform the President of the parliamentary situation, it was explained, following Mr. Roosevelt's return from Hyde Fark. In no sense was he offering advice, or giving instructions.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin, who made the opening speech as the Senate met an hour earlier than usual in the effort to expedite matters, broke his silence and resolved one of the most baffling mysteries in recent Senate polls, at the same time. Almost alone in the Senate no previous inkling of his position had been given out. He told the Senate,

For Retention of Embargo

"I shall vote to retain the embargo."

A minute later he added, however,

"I do not think it significant in any respect, however, except possibly in a psychological one, whether the embargo is repealed or not. If it is repealed, the material we produce for munitions and implements of war may be manufactured in this country. If it is not repealed the material will be used "for manufacturing abroad and in Canada."

No immediate effect was seen here following the Borah blast last night over the radio against Great Britain and Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador. However, it confirmed earlier reports that this might be the last-line of defense of isolationists. Beginning with attacks by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho last week, the fusilade against the British by Senate isolationist groups has been almost continuous and seems like a definite part of their policy.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire introduced an amendment to make unlawful the use of the American Flag or other signs of distinction by foreign vessels as a war ruse to deceive the enemy and escape capture. He charged England used the ruse in the World War.

"This is a forgery of the American Flag," he said, "it is a fraud and it places American lives and property in jeopardy and should not be tolerated by our government."

Capital Drafting Target of Bridges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Lee bill to draft capital in time of war was assailed Oct. 22 in a radio debate between Senators Josh Lee (D-Oklahoma) and Styles Bridges (R-New Hampshire) as legislation to confiscate wealth "under the guise of National defense," and defended as a proposal to keep the United States at peace by removing the profit incentive from war.

Discussing the legislation, Senator Bridges said the bill apparently came from the "radical wing" of the Roosevelt administration.

Senator Lee, author of the bill, contended on the other hand that the measure would provide a "systematic mobilization of the financial resources of the Nation, and thereby strengthen our National defense."

Under the bill, all citizens whose net worth exceeded $1,000 would be compelled in war-time to lend a prescribed percentage of their wealth to the Government at an interest rate of not more than one per cent. The amounts would vary according to an individual's wealth.

Under such a plan, Senator Bridges argued, Henry Ford would be compelled to turn over to the Government $439,000,000, based on his estimated wealth of $600,000,000.

"Where do you suppose he would get the cash?" he inquired. "The outcome would be the Government taking over his plant."

Britain Backs Arms Repeal, Borah Says, to Get U. S. in War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho charged last night that "powerful British influences" were trying to draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allies and that repeal of the arms embargo was the first step.

Speaking in opposition to the Administration's neutrality bill, Senator Borah said in a radio address (N. B. C.) that, "if reports be true," Lord Lothian, new British Ambassador to the United States, was "most active in advancing reasons" why the embargo should be repealed. The Ambassador confers almost daily, he added, with Administration officials.

Senator Borah declared that the British Government and its leaders had opposed the Neutrality Law and its prohibition on sales of arms and munitions to belligerents from the time it was enacted.

"This attack by a foreign power upon a law purely domestic, placed upon our statute books in the belief that it would help to protect our people against involvement in foreign powers continued from its enactment all through the years," he said.

The Senate debate, Senator Borah contended, already had demonstrated that advocates of repealing the arms embargo sought to take sides in the European war by aiding England and France.

"The ruthless retaliation of the Germans and the shrewd and persistent propaganda of the British could put us into the war over night," he said.

"The pending bill is not a neutrality measure at all," he added, "but rather a bill providing in effect for intervention in a great European struggle for power."

Turning to causes of the European war, Senator Borah said England and France were trying to make "Naziism the issue of this war in the United States."

Recent speeches of Prime Minister Chamberlain of England and Prime Minister Daladier of France had made it perfectly plain, he asserted, that the actual issues were "questions of territory and of power."

"From the first entrance of Hitler and his theory of government upon the scene in Europe, they have had the kindliest support of the British Government until the break came over questions of territory and power," he said.

Britain "connived" with Hitler, Senator Borah said, in building of a German Navy in defiance of the Versailles Treaty; in the conquest of Czechoslovakia, and in seizure of Austria.

U. S. Investigates Conduct of Crew

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The Government opened an investigation today of widespread reports that crew members of the liner Acadia, sent to Europe to return American war refugees, were inefficient and insolent to passengers and the ship's officers.

The Acadia arrived here last Thursday with 520 passengers after passing through a severe hurricane.

The first witness before an examining board from the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation was William Henry Dunphy, Chief Steward, who said he would furnish "one thousand incidents" of inefficiency and insolence.

Mr. Dunphy opened his testimony by waving two pieces of metal pipe which he described as "blackjacks." He said a crew member had found them in the waiters' quarters on the ship.

(Passengers told reporters earlier most of the trouble on board came from fights between members of rival unions.)

William L. Standard, attorney for the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, objected to the "blackjacks" and when the board ruled them out Dunphy left the hearing

Starts Four-Year World Cruise

Capt. William Sallsten

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Around the world in four years, instead of in 80 days, is the object of Capt. William Sallsten, Finnish-American sea captain, who today is on his way to Washington, on the first leg of a trip that will take him to all continents and during which he will gather specimens of rare marine plants for Prof. Henry B. Bigelow of the Museum of Comparative Biology at Harvard University.

Captain Sallsten, a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, is sailing a catamaran 28 feet long and with a 25-foot beam. Similar to the type of craft used by Robinson Crusoe, it consists of three copper-sheathed canoes, on which a raft is built. The craft has a 32-foot mast with Marconi rig.

From Washington, Captain Sallsten will proceed to Florida and on to Hawaii by way of the Panama Canal, whence he will visit the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, and Australia. From there his trip takes him along the southern coast of Asia to the Mediterranean, after which he expects to visit former Kaiser Wilhelm in the Netherlands and then home along the southern route.

Letters Are Cited to Show Nazi Racial Hatreds in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities called on the State and Justice Departments today to prosecute the Communist Party and the German-American Bund for "violation of the registration law."

He said in a statement that unless those departments acted quickyl he would ask his committee for authority to "place the whole case" before the federal district attorney here.

A federal law requires the registration at the State Department of all agents of foreign principals.

"If there is any further delay not necessitated by strong reasons," Mr. Dies said, "I will request the Committee to authorize me to place the whole case before Pine (David A. Pine, federal district attorney here) for immediate action.

"This is not in criticism of the Departments of State and Justice but the evidence is now so conclusive that there is no excuse known to me for further delay."

Mr. Dies made the statement when asked for comment on the indictment in New York City today of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, on charges of making a false application for a passport.

Claims Group Independent

Harry F. Ward, Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, told the Dies Committee that the League could not now be controlled by "any political group."

He asserted that a 1934 Chicago convention of the organization which heard praise of Communist philosophy was "more leftist than any gathering since."

"We've progressively moced against that sort of thing," Mr. Ward said. "Today it is absolutely impossible for any political group to control the American League.

"Mr. Ward's statements came after J. B. Matthews, an investigator for the Committee in its inquiry into un-American activities, raid numerous excerpts of the proceedings of the 1934 convention of the League Against War and Fascism, which later became the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The League has been described in some testimony before the committee as a front for the Communist Party.

ne excehpt Mr. Matthews raid, said that the Soviet Union "is the greatest hope of the working classes." Another suggested that the League should work it way into the Army and the CCC and "build anti-war and antifascist groups."

Mr. Ward objected to the excerpts on the ground that they did not necessarily represent the League's views.

"They were just like harum-scarum speeches at a Democratic or Republican convention," he explained.

When Mr. Matthews inquired whether there was not "an extraordinary ovation" every time the Soviet Union was mentioned at the Chicago meeting, Mr. Ward replied:

"I wouldn't say extraordinary."

The Committee made public Saturday letters which Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas said showed that Nazi propagandists were interested in promoting racial and religious prejudices in this country.

Mrs. Morrow Joins Repealists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The names of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morrow, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan were today added to the rolls of the Non-Partisan Committee for Peace Through the Revision of the Neutrality Law, of which William Allen White is head. The action of Mrs. Morrow in joining the movement was interpreted as indicative of her disagreement with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, her son-in-law, regarding the advisability, from a national point of view, of repeal of the cash-and-carry provisions of the Act, Colonel Lindbergh insisting that the shipment of all save defensive arms be banned both in peacetime and war-time.

Mrs. Morrow is the widow of Dwight W. Morrow, one-time United States Senator, Ambassador to Mexico and member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company. She is now acting President of Smith College, in Northampton, Mass.

Mr. White, in announcing that Mrs. Morrow, Admiral Byrd and General O'Ryan had joined his Committee, again noted that the purpose of the body was to work for peace.

Mrs. Morrow declined to make a statement upon revision of the Neutrality Act in a telegram to Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Committee, after he had asked her if she would give her views on the legislation.

Mr. White has appealed to more than 5000 prominent Americans throughout the country for financial support and endorsement of the work of his Committee. The need for more funds was necessary, he indicated, to meet the "appeals to emotionalism and prejudice" by the Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, who has described those who favor revision as "internationalists, war-mongers and merchandisers of murder." Mr. White said that no one denied Mr. Coughlin's Constitutional right to say what he pleases, but declared that the other side must also be heard.

"The extent of our own activities are wholly dependent upon the gifts of Americans who believe that the present Senate bill goes as far as human ingenuity can to lessen the dangers of American involvement and assures, at the same time, that our country will no longer continue to aid Hitlerism to the disadvantage of the democracies," he said.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Americans in Shanghai Ask for U. S. Support

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23 (AP)—A group of representative Shanghai Americans today adopted a resolution asking Secretary of State Cordell Hull for increased Washington support for maintenance of the American position in Shanghai. The resolution was telegraphed to Washington.

The Americans contended that recent clashes on the border of the International Settlement were a growing danger to the American community. Settlement police have clashed with agents of the Japanese-sponsored local Chinese regime.

However, American authorities at Shanghai, while watching the present troubles closely, have let it be known they feel the situation is no more serious for American residents than it has been in several previous periods since the outbreak of Chinese-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

These officials reiterated that United States Marines here would not hesitate to act if Americans were endangered.

United States authorities pointed out that recent border clashes involved the British and Italian defense sectors adjoining the settlement where the forces of those nations are responsible for maintaining order.

American authorities were asked by the Japanese Consul General, Yoshiaki Miura, to take "suitable action" against local newspapers which are registered as United States corporations and recently published unconfirmed reports of a mutiny in Japanese Army units at Hankow.

Japanese authorities denied the mutiny reports.

Mr. Miura asked Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul General, to use his good offices to obtain a retraction of the report and promises that there would be no recurrence.

Co Cornell S. Franklin, American Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. Miura sent a request that action be taken against the papers. The Council is the administrative body of the International Settlement in which the papers are published. Mr. Gauss and Mr. Franklin have not indicated what action they would take.

All the papers in question are Chinese-language except the China Press, which is published in English, although under the Chinese control. The China Press was founded by Americans and retained its Delaware registry after it passed into Chinese hands.

War's hardships on belligerent nationals in Shanghai: Page 3.

Express Motorways Urged To Build City of Tomorrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—This metropolitan area can become the "greatest in the world" if it takes advantage of recent State legislation to set up a "world-of-tomorrow" system of express motorways, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California, a nonprofit group which has pioneered in the move now supported by many state-wide groups, as indicated by the legislation effective last Sept. 19.

Such a system of express motorways will cut automobile travel time more than half—a major item in this area where 80 per cent of all transportation is provided by private automobile, according to club surveys.

Tomorrow's Metropolis

Today's planning of a nonstop motorways system will build tomorrow's greater metropolis, says the Club, by:

1. Joining cities of the vast area closer together in time.
2. Accelerating the transportation of manufactured goods, agricultural products, and business deliveries.
3. Developing outlying residential regions.
4. Improving bus transit service.

Such a system would be supplemented by 11,316 miles of streets and highways serving 1,235 square miles of the metropolitan area.

The enabling legislation, known as the "Transportation District Act," permits cities and counties to form such a district for the purpose of preparing a plan that will include a complete construction program, methods of financing, and provision for a system of major streets and highways, parkways, motorways, freeways, and other modern facilities for efficient traffic.

Such a comprehensive plan must then be submitted for approval of the electors in each municipality. The Act provides that any city in the county may adopt an ordinance proposing establishment of the district. Legislative bodies of other cities concerned may then determine whether or not they desire to join. Each city joining the district will be entitled to have at least one representative on the board of directors, named by the chief executive of the city with approval of the City Council. The permissive law does not allow the levying of any taxes or special assessments, or the floating of any bond issue.

"The vital need for an adequate motorways and general transportation system throughout the county is evident on our streets and highways on which interrupted traffic movement involves a loss of many million dollars per year," reports the campaigning auto club, which is heading State-wide action.

"This situation, in which a million motor vehicles cross paths daily at a million intersections in the metropolitan area, is further complicated by the costly accident toll. About half of all traffic accidents causing deaths and injuries in the State occur in Los Angeles County.

"While even now 80 per cent of all transportation in the metropolitan area is provided by private automobile, our cities must look to future as well as present needs. If the proposed motorways system were now in operation, motorists in this County alone would save $60,000,000 a year in car operating costs. And it is conservatively estimated that within a decade population in this area will increase to 6,500,000, with more than 2,000,000 vehicles in daily use," added the club.

Use of Forged U. S. Passports To Be Probed by Government

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas attack through the Republican National Committee, Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, today declared the criticism of the Department of Justice "entirely unjustified."

"The Chair condenms the action of any member of the committee in injecting partisanship into these hearings," said Representative Dies. "This is an absolutely nonpartisan investigation."

The Justice and State Departments, which are following the cases together, have concentrated attention on New York City, it is explained here, and expect developments momentarily. Final procedure preparatory to indictments are under way and it is understood that a grand jury has already received the Browder case and some others.

A curiosity of the situation is that the war has left the leaders of the two extremist United States groups, Earl Browder of the Communists and Fritz Kuhn of the German Bund, both under legal cloud. Mr. Kuhn is charged with misuse of funds collected from members of his organization, while the proposed legal action against Mr. Browder on different grounds may be extremely embarrassing to the Stalinist leader. Although popular hostility to Communists and Nazis has undoubtedly grown in recent weeks, the legal action does not spring directly from war and is based on domestic grounds which might have been raised in any case.

All Refused to Answer

Before the Dies Committee, Mr. Browder was asked whether his passport had been issued in the name of George Morris, Stewart, or Brozenburg or Brazenburg, but declined to answer. Last week Fred Beal, now serving a sentence in North Carolina in connection with the 1929 Gastonia strike, testified that when he fled to Russia after conviction the Communist Party provided him with a passport under the name of Samuel Cohn. Again, William Z. Foster, Communist Party Chairman, refused to answer under advice of counsel when the Committee, Sept. 29, asked if he had used forged travel identification. Max Bedacht, Communist Executive Committee member, made a similar refusal to testify.

The Justice Department, it is learned, has subpoenaed records of World Tourists, Inc. in New York, a travel organization whose treasurer is Alexander Trachtenberg, member of Communist National Committee. He denied before the Dies Committee any connection between his group and the Communist Party.

Three Already Convicted

Three men have already been convicted on fake passport charges in New York—Aaron Sharfin, former clerk of the Egyptian Consulate in New York, Edward Blatt, a lawyer, and Ossip Garber. commercial photographer. Convictions last May grew out of revelations of 16 faked passports for Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robinson, accused of being spies for a foreign government. Robinson was known as Adolph Arnold Rubens, and was imprisoned in Moscow. Convictions were obtained by Federal Attorney John T. Cahill in New York, understood to be working on the present case, which is an outgrowth of the former.

In his letter, issued through the Republican headquarters, Mr. Thomas charged Attorney General Murphy with being "indifferent and listless" in acting against Mr. Browder, who made his forged passport admission last Sept. 1.

In its reply, the Justice Department implied that the Republican Committee had learned "in some devious way" of its prospective action. It said it had "been actively preparing this case and others for some time and that it expects some decisive action in a few hours."

Uruguay and Britain Agree on Meat Deal

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP) — An agreement was reported virtually completed Oct. 22 whereby Uruguay will sell Great Britain £800,000 worth of beef and mutton.

GRAMP *gets grumpy when you call him an "old man." Says he doesn't feel a day over 35.*

But Gramp has a cane to lean on. Not the gold-headed one his boss gave him when Gramp retired last year. The cane he leans on is life insurance. Gives him a regular monthly income as long as he lives; he is not dependent on anybody.

★ ★ ★

Did you ever wonder how much people really *get* out of life insurance? They were benefited, in various ways, by over two and one-half billion dollars last year. But let's look at just one special group of people:

About a million people drew monthly incomes, collected endowments or received disability income from life insurance companies last year. How much did the million get? About 475 million dollars or about 70 million dollars more than the cost of the entire U.S. Army for the year!

Through his foresight in past years, Grandpa is one of this million. He and Grandma are very good examples of life insurance in action. They had protection for the family while the children were growing up. And now they have *security* for their own old age. "And I didn't have to die to win," says Gramp.

There are competent and well-trained representatives in every community to explain the benefits of life insurance. Let your agent discuss your individual needs with you.

Life Insurance in Action

To defend and protect the U.S. and all its possessions the Government paid out about *one billion dollars* for all branches of national defense last year.

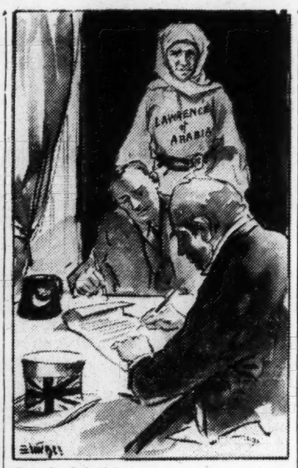
***To defend and protect American homes,* the life insurance companies met *one and one-third billion* dollars in 1938 in death claims, annuities, endowments and disabilities . . . *enough to give a million families $100 every month in the year.* There was still *another* $1,200,000,000 in various other kinds of life insurance benefits last year.**

Life Insurance
Today's Harvest from Yesterday's Foresight

Behind the Headlines

Anglo-French-Turk Pact seen as trend to greater unity in Islamic world.

If Mohammedans succeed in achieving unity it would stand as example to Christian nations.



By a Staff Artist
Lawrence of Arabia worked for Moslem unity with close ties to Great Britain.

Religious as well as diplomatic significance attaches to Turkey's conclusion of a 15-year pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France.

The event appears to foreshadow greater unity among the Mohammedans of the world than prevailed during the World War. If Islam succeeds in maintaining this unity throughout the struggle, it may emerge greatly strengthened.

The present situation is very different from that of 1914-1918, when the Moslems of Turkey, as allies of Germany, were engaged in fighting the Moslems of India and Arabia, who were allies of Britain.

This time, the Islamic world has succeeded, at least for the present, in avoiding a major split. Turkey's alignment on the side of the Allies, as a sympathetic neutral, brings the Moslems of that Nation into a position closely akin to that of their coreligionists in India, Afghanistan, Arabia, Persia, Iraq, Transjordania, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

Under these conditions it does not appear likely that the Mohammedan population of Italy's Libya would favor throwing in their lot with Germany. This may have an important bearing on Italian policy. For Libya is as much an integral part of the Moslem world as Italy is of the Mediterranean world. It would be as hard for the one as for the other to detach itself from the alignment of its neighbors.

Moslems in 1914

A feature of the World War was the German attempt, through Turkey, to raise a Jihad, or Holy War, of Moslems against Christendom. In the early months of hostilities, German and Turkish emissaries spread throughout the Near East and northern Africa, attempting to incite the Moslem peoples to rise against the British and the French. Grotesque and unfulfillable promises were made to Persians, for example, of untold riches and imperishable glories if they would join in destroying the British rule in India.

With Turkey and practically all the other Moslem nations on the side of the Allies, at least as benevolent neutrals, this cannot happen in the present war. Premier Mussolini's attempts to do the same sort of thing in recent years have ended in failure. The Arabs refused to believe that Il Duce was sincere in offering to lead the Moslem world out of bondage to Christendom. They do not even admit that they are in bondage.

Gain for Allies

As a result of the Turkish treaty with Great Britain and France, the old scheme for a Moslem Holy War, under German leadership, against the Christians, is as dead as the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway.

The Allies are relieved of the necessity of facing a German-inspired religious rising among the Mohammedan peoples under their rule; for Germany could only promote such a scheme during the World War because it had Turkey for an ally.

Russia may be expected to take advantage of the war-time situation to promote insurrection, if possible, in India. The Soviet may even appeal to the religious fervor of the Moslems of Persia and Afghanistan in attempting to sweep these peoples into the orbit of the Third International. But religious appeals from an avowedly atheistical state are unconvincing. The Russian Government has shown no more enthusiasm for Mohammedanism than it has for Christianity. To it, all religion is merely "the opium of the people."

If Islam remains united throughout this struggle, it will have done more than Christendom has done. Christians may well ponder whether, if the followers of the Prophet can live in unity, they should not themselves be able to do so. A united Islam at the close of the war may be in a position to make strong demands upon the Christian nations. A League of Islamic States, resting upon a foundation of common religious belief, may lift the Near East out of the depths to which it sank under centuries of Turkish domination.

There are dissensions among Mohammedans, as among Christians. The Shiah and the Sunni sects, for example, are sometimes bitter in their strife, but there seems some possibility that these differences may be overcome, and unity established. If this takes place, Christendom may well take notice of the example.

Rex Miller

'Marco Polo'

Herbert Denton

We're Sailing the Seven Seas

Yes, the sail is set, and it's made fast by a couple of laps around the first two toes. It's a lovely day. The ocean is blue. Lunch is probably under the seat, so why not discover the world?

At least Herbert Denton of Corinth, Miss., discovered that a $100 cash prize awaited him for this entry in the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. The picture was the entry of the Memphis Commercial Appeal Amateur Snapshot Contest.

Week of Mardi Gras To Close New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The New York World's Fair began its twenty-sixth and final week of the 1939 season here today with a daily Mardi Gras program that found clowns, jesters, minstrels, roaming the grounds and a gigantic children's parade replete with elephants, camels, ballooned-figures and Micky and Minnie Mouse.

Hoping to end its 1939 season with a bang that will carry over into the 1940 Fair, officials at Flushing Meadow have done all in their power to make this week a big one. At the request of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Board of Education has ordered that all public school children above the sixth grade have a holiday on Friday on the assurance that they will visit the Fair. It is expected that 200,000 of them will take advantage of the offer. They will be admitted for a nickel each.

League Plans for 1940

Announcement over the week end, said the Swedish Government had formally announced that the unbalanced situation in Europe would force it to withdraw from the Fair next year, while the League of Nations countered with a promise of 1940 participation.

Count Folk Bernadotte, Swedish Commissioner-General to the Fair, declared that Stockholm had been entirely satisfied with this year's participation results, but that "present conditions in Europe made it impossible for Sweden to make any appropriation for continuing its exhibition."

Meanwhile, it was announced that Edward F. Roosevelt, Director of Foreign Participation at the Fair, would start on Nov. 15 for a 19,000-mile air tour of Latin America to encourage further participation next year. Mayor La Guardia also may make a similar trip early next year, his office said.

24,382,436 Admissions

Yesterday's 359,034 paid admissions at the fair brought the paid attendance so far to 24,382,536. It was expected that the 25,000,000 mark will be passed even without the crowds anticipated next Saturday and Sunday.

Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the celebration of Navy Day at the Fair yesterday, declaring that the United States Navy would be derelict in its duty to the country if it did not make itself second to none in the present world crisis. A similar view was expressed by Admiral H. E. Yarnell, who has just retired from command of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

Finland Cancels Gymnastic Meet

BERLIN (AP)—Finland has cancelled a gymnastic meet with Germany, scheduled for Nov. 15, at Dresden, and a similar meet with Italy, which was to follow.

German sports authorities said the meet was cancelled because Finland did not want to send a team "so far owing to the general political situation."

War in Europe Poses Problems for Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — International Shanghai, with at least as mixed a population as any city in the world, has suffered innumerable dislocations as result of the outbreak of war in Europe.

No recent figures are available because of China's own war and the complications it has introduced into government and everything else here, but at an off-hand estimate it may be said that the outbreak of the European trouble found Shanghai with probably 8,000-10,000 Britons, 2,000 French (mostly in their own French Concession), 1,500 Germans and even a handful of Poles—all of these people having more or less interlocking businesses and general interests, plus the additional complication of the fact that Shanghai is one of the world's great ports at which call ships of all nationalities.

British shipping is most important here and one of the first results of the news from Europe was that all British vessels were "frozen" at their wharves or buoys in accordance with orders from home. The Germans were doing the same and the liner Scharnhorst, one of the finest vessels calling in this part of the world, made a dash to Kobe where she took refuge and the Japanese promptly offered a rumored 15,000,000 yen for her.

Shipping Crisis Eases

Gradually the shipping crisis began to break up as the British vessels were allowed to proceed, but meanwhile other complications began to crop up. French reservists were called up, Britons besieged their Consulate-General for information as to what they should do, and while the Germans went about business as usual for the most part—in striking contrast to 1914, when virtually all of them were eager above all else to get back to the Fatherland and start fighting—a British Embassy order soon caused Britons to begin to sever relations with them. Among other things, the important British banks ceased to pay out funds from German accounts and Anglo-German contracts were left up in the air.

It became necessary for Britons employed by German firms to resign, and for British firms to dismiss Germans. This latter point promptly produced a dilemma with reference to Shanghai's 15,000 German-Jewish refugees, who naturally protested that they were not "enemies" and in fact sought to organize a military group to fight for Britain. It was indicated that their special position would be considered in order to prevent moral injustice and hardships.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange is an important feature of the life of Shanghai both because it is a great financial center and because it imports almost everything it uses. Because of a flight from the British pound sterling, the Chinese dollar rose rapidly against not only the pound, but also the American dollar, but soon subsided again to the low level to which it has been forced by war.

The question of "What will Japan do?" was everywhere asked, but it soon appeared that the Japanese had been so upset by Germany's actions—particularly in signing a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia—that for once they were not in a mood to take any drastic steps. The first action of any sort, and that apparently a rather half-hearted one, was to suggest that all British, French, German, and Polish military forces should leave China to prevent "incidents." There are no German or Polish forces in China. The French have their own Shanghai Concession and are not likely to leave this wholly to their police. At past times the British have moved almost all their forces south to Hong Kong (where full wartime rules, including currency restrictions, promptly went into force) and it has been rumored that American reinforcements might facilitate this again.

Outstandingly it appeared that Japan would like to settle the China hostilities and begin to take in some money from trade, rather than spending it on China where the North China floods have brought new troubles. Tinned good production in Japan was increased 50 per cent from Oct. 1, but that was merely a hint of what could be done in the way of selling various supplies, including munitions. In Shanghai, Wang Ching-wei began fresh press propaganda and it appeared that Japan would stake all on trying to make a peace with some sort of regime under him.

U.S. Mission Closed

PEIPING (AP) — The American Free Methodist Mission at Chengliu, Honan Province, near Kaifeng was reported to have closed as a result of anti-American agitation.

A Chinese member of the Mission staff, reaching Peiping Oct. 21, said his Chinese and American coleagues had left the Mission but that return to Peiping was considered unsafe. The United States Embassy was understood to have protested to the Japanese.

Modernizing Sinkiang Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—Planning to modernize Sinkiang Province's only newspaper which is published in five languages, a group of 20 Chinese journalists has left here on a trip to Urumchi, Sinkiang capital, which will require a month.

Sa Kung-liao, former business manager of the pre-war popular Shanghai tabloid newspaper Lih Pao (put out of business when the Japanese occupied the Shanghai area), is at the head of the group which carries with it a modern set of printing machinery, several radio sets to bring telegraph news to Urumchi, and various forms of other equipment together with many new ideas on printing, circulation, advertising and other subjects.

It is expected that one of the sensations of the rejuvenated Sinkiang Daily News, which has been published for 20 years but is rather out of date, will be the work of a noted Chinese cartoonist. Sinkiang has never seen Grade-A cartoons, but other parts of China have been much stirred in this time of national emergency by the striking and graphic "pen-editorials" of cartoonists using poster technique.

The Sinkiang Daily News will increase the number of its editions and cover the province with newspapers published respectively in Chinese, Russian, Khazak, Uigur and Mongol, according to the language of the area involved. This paper is the official organ of the provincial government, headed at present by General Sheng Shih-tsai.

Arrangements have been made with various news distributing centers in China proper so that the Sinkiang paper will receive daily war and political news from all parts of the country.

Earlier this year another cultural mission left for Sinkiang, including authors, journalists, playwrights, actors, actresses and cameramen. The National Government is anxious to promote unification and advance in remote parts of the country not hitherto much in touch with the outside world.

Ex-Policeman Now in Opera

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—George Stinson, who gave up his job as a California Highway Patrolman to devote his full time to developing his voice, was given an ovation Oct. 21 by a capacity audience at his operatic debut as Canio in Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

The "Singing Cop," at the end of the second act, had to respond to three curtain calls alone, and four other times appeared with other principals before the applause ended.

Sharing Stinson's triumph was Gaetano Merola, Director of the San Francisco Opera Company, who "discovered" Stinson two years ago and sent him to Milan for development of his tenor voice. Merola conducted Stinson's first performance.

Peace Plea From Dallas

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Paul H. King of Detroit, the President, opened the national convention of the Society for Crippled Children Oct. 22 with an appeal to belligerent countries in Europe to seek a peaceful settlement of the war.

Revolt by German Rightists Forecast by British Visitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The strain put upon the German people by the present war will result in a Rightist revolution within the country against the Nazi Government, Alfred Duff Cooper, former British First Lord of the Admiralty, predicted today in an interview here with the press.

"It is impossible to predict how long the war may last," Mr. Duff Cooper told reporters. "No one can pretend to tell that. Presumably it will end when the Nazi regime is overthrown, and when that revolution comes, it should come very swiftly.

"I believe that it will be a revolution of the Right—of the Army and the conservative elements. National Socialism is a revolutionary force, a form of Bolshevism, and now the outer mask has been dropped. Many Germans, who had been told that they were the world's bulwark against Communism, now see that they have been made the allies of Communism, and it is well to remember that the Right in Germany is strongly religious."

Mr. Duff Cooper envisaged normal changes in the British Ministry during the present war.

Changes in Ministry Likely

"I don't think any government is likely to last for a long war," he replied to a question. "There probably will be changes. There have been some since the war started and there are bound to be others." He would not define what the changes would be.

Mr. Duff Cooper was not "very optimistic about a short war," but would not predict just how long he expected the hostilities to last.

Peace moves started in England by Mr. David Lloyd George, leader of Liberals, have done more harm than good, Mr. Duff Cooper said, adding that he believed the movement was restricted to Nazi and Communist groups alone. He added that these groups were not really pro-peace, but "pro-surrender."

Recalling that the invasion of Scapa Flow and the sinking of the Royal Oak at that base by a German submarine had happened since he left England, Mr. Duff Cooper said he could not authoritatively state how the incident had happened. He said, however, that the Royal Oak was, from the British point of view, the best warship the Germans could have sunk, as it was scheduled for decommissioning within a year.

The quiet on the western front, Mr. Duff Cooper continued, was due to British and French determination to fight a defensive war at the least cost in men and materials possible.

Resigned After Munich

The onetime First Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned after the Munich agreement last year in protest against appeasement, envisaged that the German Army would make an attack on the Allies before the winter sets in. He held this might "quite likely" be through Belgium or Holland.

He did not believe that a long war would change the political system in the Allied nations, adding that the Allies would fight to overthrow the Hitler regime, and then, in peace treaties after the war, would seek to give the German people the opportunity to decide upon their own government. The Allies, he declared, were fighting to rid the continent of forces which made treaties worthless, and brought "violence in shorter and shorter intervals."

After the "certain" victory of the Allies has been accomplished, Mr. Duff Cooper held that Germany should be deprived of all its armaments for some time to come, although their full share of "what economic security is left at the end of the war" should be given the Germans along with a share in any new European system made up after the war. He said he thought a federated system of European States might be a method by which an enduring peace might be brought about.

Japan's War Aims Called Too Strong For Any to Alter

ODAWARA, Japan (AP)—Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura declared Oct. 20 that the "determination of the entire Japanese Nation to bring about a new order in East Asia is too strong to be changed or affected by the interference of a third power."

Diplomatic observers regarded the Nomura statement as a prompt answer to the strong speech of United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in which he said American public opinion was sharply opposed to Japan's military program in China.

Mr. Nomura was interviewed here while en route to the Grand Shrines at Ise to make devotions to the sun goddess Amaterasu, a traditional pilgrimage customarily made by ministers after assuming a Cabinet post. He became Foreign Minister Sept. 22.

Referring directly to Mr. Grew's speech, despite the reported Government attitude that it needed no response since it was an unofficial utterance, Mr. Nomura said:

"I am planning on having a talk with Mr. Grew. I am glad to hear that he said he would work for American-Japanese good will.

"We are engaged in the reconstruction of East Asia from a broad viewpoint and we hope the United States understands both our aim and our determination.

"Such a new order in East Asia as we advocate is not exclusive or unliberal as some third powers suspect. What we are aiming at is the creation of an East Asia which can contribute effectively to the peace and progress of the world."

The Foreign Minister declared that Japan shares the American hope and desire to remain free of the European conflict.

"America and Japan should cooperate in defending the peace of the Pacific while they are striving to maintain peace in their respective territories."

Zane Grey

ALTADENA, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—Zane Grey, noted writer and sportsman, who passed on today, attained fame and fortune through writing colorful novels of the West, most of which have been produced many times as motion pictures.

Mr. Grey was born Jan. 31, 1875, at Zanesville, Ohio, which was named after ancestors of his mother, Alice Josephine Zane. He was graduated from Zanesville schools and, in 1896, from the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced dentistry in New York from 1898 until 1904.

With the publication of his first novel, "Betty Zane," in 1904, he deserted other fields for writing and achieved one of the most rapid and long-standing reputations as a writer of popular fiction in the nation's history. Within 35 years he published more than 50 novels, most of them with heavy sales.

Several of his books, such as "Riders of the Purple Sage," "The Rainbow Trail" and "The Heritage of the Desert," have become standards of western fiction.

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Britain: New Plans for a New World

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Air raids on Britain, attacking strong naval bases, sharply point up the basic fact in the situation of Britain today—that it is no longer insulated from Europe. That must be a vital consideration in the British picture today. The news thus puts Britain directly into our circle for discussion. There are so many angles to cover and time is so limited that I am going to ask for questions at once in order to take up what most interests you. So now for your questions."

Question: "The vast British Empire means tremendous intercourse between Britain and all parts of the world. Yet the average British person, I understand, has an almost insular point of view. How are these two things compatible?"

Answer: "Your British contact with the world has been primarily one of commerce and trade. This has made England in the past the greatest financial center of the world. Britain has been the great manufacturer to a world. All this has affected the Island's populace in shillings and pence. Yet John Smith, getting his weekly pay from a mill in Lancashire, goes home to a simple life not visibly touched by foreign affairs. The source of that money to him is the paymaster—not the distant land which bought the goods he helps to manufacture.

"The fact that Will Jones converts jute from India into string for Canada is hardly significant geographically to him as he watches a machine spinning out the product. Of course, other people, actually making contact with foreign lands in handling goods or finances, will be far from insular in their views, but they are naturally not great in numbers."

Question: "Isn't insularity natural in a nation living on an island?"

Answer: "Living on an island may concentrate attention on what is going on around one. But it also can stimulate thought to jump the "water gap"—a habit which can lead to understanding of affairs in distant lands. But, nevertheless, a feeling of security has traditionally been apparent in Britain, due to that stretch of water called the Channel.

"Similar characteristics are noticeable in Americans with their much greater stretches of ocean to protect them. But a relatively new nation, they haven't centuries of satisfied tradition behind them. Rather they have a century and a half of pioneering, adventure, great immigration, and the energy of a great new nation in its formative years. So their insularity is of a different sort."

Question: "How about the so-called common people in Britain. Have they a sense of world affairs?"

Answer: "Many writers have commented on the remarkable responsiveness of the British masses to the significance of the last two years of crisis in Britain. These writers usually state that this almost intuitive sense of people, based in the very finest qualities of British tradition, was more keenly aware of what should be done than many government leaders, tangled up in attempts to reason their way through with typical political compromising.

"The tremendous support of the British people at present, taking record income taxes without a murmur, may not have resulted so much from the nation's leadership as from the people's own realization that Hitler had gone far enough. Even if it had wanted to, the British Government could hardly have taken any other ultimate course than the one it has in view of this aroused citizenry.

Question: "When Stanley Baldwin said that Britain's frontier was now the Rhine wasn't that an official admittance that Britain is no longer an island?"

Answer: "I should say yes. Certainly the airplane has made Britain a continental power, much against its wishes. The English Channel is only five minutes wide by air. A navy is not enough. That is why today Britain is building a huge air fleet to augment that navy. Also Britain passed conscription while still at peace. That means a further recognition that it is a continental power."

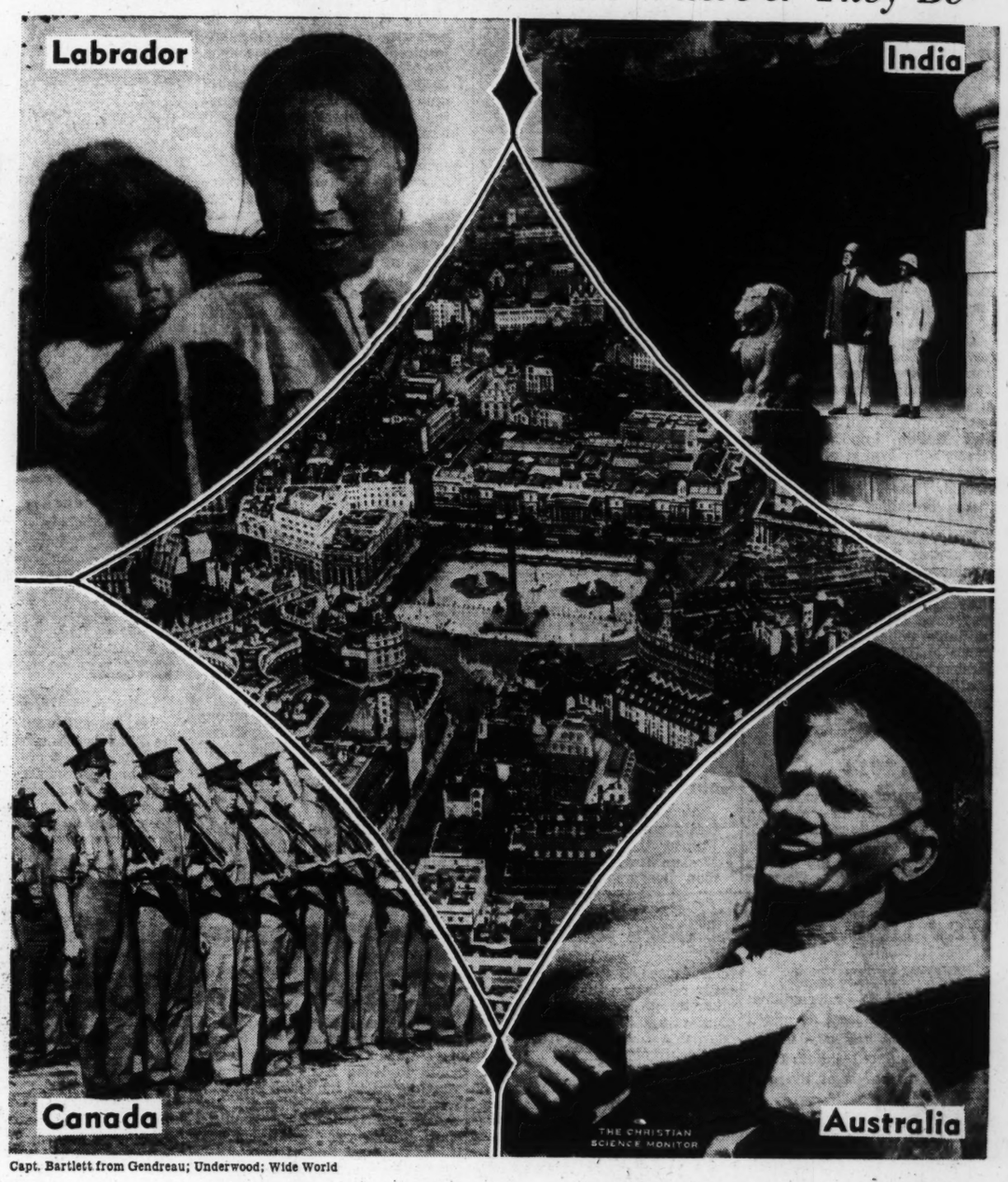
Question: "You often hear it said that England is an aging country and not strong. Does that mean she will lose her Dominions and become as decadent as the Fascist powers state?"

Answer: "No one can really answer that question, of course. But you can hardly look for Britain becoming decadent. Her present effort shows a smoothness and resourcefulness not even apparent in the last war. No. I suppose another way of looking at it is that Britain is the mother country, that her Dominions are growing up, strong and powerful and that eventually they may take over a major share of family responsibility. There are even those imaginative people who foresee Canada becoming the center of the British Empire, with much of what is now Britain moving over. That, of course, is the sheerest of speculation. But it shows the latent strength and wellsprings which support Britain's place in the world today."

Question: "Tell us something of how Britain is meeting the present crisis?"

Answer: "We have the pleasure of having Wickham Steed today as our guest to answer that. You'll find the cabled comments of this keen thinker on world affairs, and former editor of the Times, of London, on Fireside page 75.

London Is 'Home' to Britishers Where'er They Be



Capt. Bartlett from Gendreau; Underwood; Wide World

Truly, the Sun Never Sets on the British Empire

Trafalgar Square, London, symbolizes the center, though hardly the circumference, of Britishers' affections. That circumference includes the four corners of the earth; it stretches from Canada to India, from Australia to Labrador. It is, in fact, the world itself. The strength of the Empire, while intangible, is nonetheless sure, for democracy is its keystone.

Reconciling Determination to Caution

By Wickham Steed

Day by day widely-read English newspapers carry a short announcement on their front pages. It runs: "Black-out time tonight is . . ." Since the war began on Sept. 3, the hour when dark curtains must be drawn and families must sit or work with lights dimmed so that no glimmer can reach the enveloping darkness outside, has been shortened by, roughly, ten minutes each week.

When we venture into the streets, or along highways in the country, we are grateful for moonlight, even though it be filtered through clouds, as we have never been before. On moonless nights we see the point of the joke made in the Oxfordshire dialect by a yokel who was a bit of a wag: "Moon baint much good of; never did shine on a dark night."

The warm, fine September that followed a rainy summer let us live so much out of doors that at first we hardly felt the hampering effects of the war upon our minds and habits. We were content to "turn in" soon after the evening meal and to rise betimes next day.

Now the shortening hours of daylight and the autumnal nip in the evening air bid us stay by our firesides and talk or read or muse quietly upon what has befallen us and so great a part of Europe. For indoor games we have not quite the heart. War conditions are not yet normal enough for that. So those of us who have no pressing call to grope our way through darkened streets, or along village paths, sit and talk and think and wait.

Watchful Waiting

Above all, we wait. All England, all Britain, is waiting—waiting by the fireside, listening if the radio brings us perchance something new. (By the way, there was no radio in 1914. What did people do then?) Nor is this the only or the main difference between then and now.

In 1914 the German rush through Belgium gave us a direct, immediate, passionate interest in the fighting. The British Expeditionary Force was "somewhere in France" within a few days. Between the retreat from Mons in the latter part of August and the battle of the Marne early in September, 1914, news of the struggle came through confusedly but almost uninterruptedly. We held our breath, as we waited anxiously for the result of the terrific German effort to capture Paris; and we could only breathe freely when we knew that it had been frustrated on the Marne.

Now our waiting, in these first weeks of war, is of another quality. We were prepared for a sudden attack by air. It did not come. Army, navy and air force were mobilized, together with hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers in National Service; yet we hear of no decisive action. The prices of food and of other necessities have gone up—increased, here and there, by what many of our people feel is shabby profiteering.

Subdued Impatience

One of our Ministers, on the radio, has begged us to be patient, and has told us that before long every one of these idle hands will find more than enough to do. We believe it; but while we wait we talk of all these things by our firesides and wonder whether they could not have been avoided.

So Britain today is in a mood of subdued impatience, not with the war itself but because people wonder whether the war is being fought with all the energy and resolution that our resources would justify and our authorities can command. I speak of what I hear on all sides. Losses, sacrifices, discomfort we know we shall have to face and bear. We want to know that the most, not the least, is being and will be got out of them.

In our heart of hearts we are steady as a rock. We wonder sometimes whether the Government realizes how steady we are, whether it knows that we do not wish to be soothed or comforted, whether it understands that our impatience is due to doubt—which, we admit, may not be altogether warranted—about the Government's own vigor in "getting on with the job."

In the war of 1914-1918 we had some very outspoken leadership of public opinion in the press. In this very war leadership has come chiefly from Parliament. Our newspapers—with one or two exceptions—have seemed to imagine that censorship of news likely to be useful to the enemy also extends to editorial comment and opinion. This is wrong.

Censorship

I hear the Minister of Information has been obliged to instruct his staff that censorship applies only to news of military importance, not to comment upon or criticism of the doings of the Government. No such reminder ought to have been needed. Frank comment in the press may be a safety valve. It may help to warn the Government in time of how public feeling is likely to express itself before the expression takes tangible form. It can prevent the spread of disturbing rumors. It can keep public opinion sound by airing it.

These are the things we talk about and think over by our firesides in the early weeks of this war which, unlike the war at the corresponding stage in 1914, we know to be a war "for all we have and are."

The one thing that is never heard or thought in our curtailed homes is a misgiving about the war itself or the righteousness of it. We mean to win it. We mean to help, with all our strength, in restoring freedom to Europe and in keeping freedom for ourselves. We want only to know that from the very outset everything is being done, without loss of an hour, to bring the triumph of freedom nearer.

Britain's Best Battlement

Great Britain is at war.

Does England possess any battlement strong enough to resist the great forces against it? Yes. Great Britain has a bulwark that is impregnable. Against it Nazi weapons will prove futile.

That is not boasting. It is just reading an unmistakable lesson from human history.

During the centuries, Great Britain has erected the mightiest defense which it is possible for nations to build; it is the battlement of self-respect, self-government, neighborliness; co-operation, striving for God, regard for freedom.

This is a world stronghold. Mankind is its defender. The Empire of freedom-lovers embraces all the continents.

Great Britain is more than a place, more than a kingdom. It is a spiritual army holding humanity's front. Eventually, all freedom-loving men will be at her side. And the freedom-loving men cannot be beaten. Democracy is a citadel which no Darius, no Sulieman, no Philip can storm.

Observe how England has built this citadel:

Magna Charta

One of the first stones was laid in 1215, when King John was forced by an aggressive group of feudal lords to sign an agreement called Magna Charta. That was a very small beginning made by selfish land-owners, but it restricted absolutism, and placed curbs on tyranny. It established that law shall be above kings, men shall be tried in courts, they shall not be arbitrarily arrested, nor taxed without their consent.

Bible Translation

Three centuries after Magna Charta had placed people above kings, another change placed them above the Pope.

John Wycliffe (1320-1384), a great English preacher, undertook to free his nation from ecclesiastical absolutism. He prepared the first translation of the Bible into English and launched a movement to bring the strength, joy, and hope of Christianity to the weary and heavy laden.

Freedom of Serfs

During the same period the serfs were liberated. In 1381 there was a sweeping peasant revolt. The very tower of London was seized; the King himself became a virtual prisoner. Men who did the work of England demanded that they no longer be held as fields and cattle. They won their fight. Englishmen ceased to be property. An English nation came into being. An English language was formed. A man of the people, William Shakespeare began to write.

Revolution 1642

A British king tried to restore autocracy. The Puritans, led by Cromwell, opposed him by force. Both sides went to extremes. Charles was beheaded. The Puritans themselves became autocrats. However, parliamentarism was definitely established. Cabinet government was introduced.

After that Parliament was master in England. But who was to be master in Parliament? That has been the most burning issue in modern British history.

Two centuries and many reform laws were required to solve it.

Industrial Revolution

Then the Industrial Revolution came. A working class appeared. Cities sprang up. A glorious period of heroic reform activity dawned.

In 1832 the stubborn resistance of the entrenched landlords was overcome and about half the middle class was enfranchised. Democracy received a great impetus.

William Gladstone

The mightiest of all British reformers entered the arena. William Gladstone became champion of the people. A second reform bill was passed in 1867, giving the vote to the rest of the middle class and to workers in the great cities. Rural communities were emancipated from the domination of landlords and became self governing.

Free schools are established. Universal male suffrage is introduced. Women also are given the vote. Ireland wins freedom. The empire is transformed into a Commonwealth. Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand attain equality with the Mother Country. India moves steadily toward independence, gains control of its tariffs, frees itself from the domination of British manufacturers. The Labor Party comes to power. What a cycle is completed from the Magna Charta to a proletarian Premier!

The Empire

The United Kingdom, inhabited by a unified, balanced, steadily advancing, self-governing nation of Scotch, English, Welsh, and North Irish, is associated with four loyal dominions, and directs toward self-government a mighty Oriental people of 350,000,000 souls, which is more nearly united, more prosperous, and more advanced than ever in its history. It also dominates a colonial empire containing 60,000,000 black and brown people.

Balance Sheet

This State, in its history has committed many gross injustices. Nevertheless, it has given a larger degree of freedom to a larger number of men than any other state on earth, except America; it forms the nucleus of the vastest political unit in history, binds the members together with less coercion and elicits more voluntary loyalty than has yet been the case with any empire or any League of peoples. A fourth of the world's men and women live in the British Commonwealth, but the Mother Country has a much smaller army than most third rate states. Fewer evidences of coercion are seen in this vast union of diverse people than in either of the two leading western European states, not one-sixth its size.

There has not yet been a case where so many people maintained so much co-operation with so little coercion, achieved such prosperity, were subjected to so little violence, and had a leadership so demonstratively pacifistic as is the present generation in Great Britain.

This is the chief citadel of world freedom and world order, the principal defender of law among nations, the foremost champion of small peoples. British freedom is world freedom; its cause, humanity's cause. That is a battlement that shall not fall. **R. H. Markham**

Read On—

Books

Step by Step—Winston Churchill, Putnam, 1939.
A brilliant analysis of events of the past three years. Originally published in letters in the press.

The Miracle of England—Andre Maurois, Harper, 1937.
An excellent history by a French author who shows the influence of America on England and France, thus drawing these countries more closely together.

Night Over England—Eugene & Arline Lohrke, 1939.
Two Americans look at England, seeing its foibles as well as its virtues.

Magazines

Britain, Wake Up!—Condensed from the London News Chronicle by J. B. Priestley in the Reader's Digest, July 1939.
Plea that Britain throw off its snobbery and sham and really live and practice democracy.

British Foreign Policy and the Dominions—H. V. Hodson in July Foreign Affairs.
Picture of British Commonwealth of Nations in transition period providing microcosm of the world's problems—as well as object lesson in world co-operation.

The Future of the British Empire — C. Hartley Grattan in October, 1939, Harpers.
Analysis of empire evolution suggests more power and importance to dominions, with London drawing its strength from these far-off places as the symbol instead of seat of authority.

$30-Thursday: A Summary of Plan

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It will require the full compass of this article to summarize what the $30-Thursday plan actually proposes, leaving analysis for later treatment. We take this much space because most proponents of the plan say its critics have not read the bill; we have read it many times, and discussed it earnestly with well-informed supporters, and we are anxious that readers shall know objectively and exactly what is proposed. The bill is many thousands of words in length, but we have tried to do an honest job of summarizing.

1. **Payments.** Every citizen over 50 years of age who is neither an employer nor an employee would be entitled to receive a pension of 30 one-dollar warrants every Thursday for life. These payments are not in lawful money but in stamp currency or scrip, designed to be self-liquidating through the affixing thereto—either actually or through bookkeeing transactions—of a two-cent stamp bought with cash money, every week for 52 weeks. Recipients must have been legal residents of California for one year before the plan's adoption or five years thereafter.

2. **Financing of Payments.** The "retirement compensation warrants" and their "redemption stamps" are to be issued by the State, the former at first in one-dollar denominations only but later in larger amounts, and proponents expect that before long the physical warrants will become unimportant and that bank accounts in warrants and warrant-checks will be the rule. After issuance to legal recipients, the warrants are expected to be used in the channels of trade like money. But every Thursday every holder of these warrants, or a bank acting for him, will have to affix the equivalent of a two-cent redemption stamp to them, or deduct his bank account by two cents for each dollar warrant. The whole key to the plan is the belief that at the end of 52 weeks every warrant will have been redeemed by purchase of stamps, and that the State will have enough cash from the sale of these stamps to redeem the warrants in cash and leave four cents for administrative expense. Provision is made for increasing payments over $30 weekly if the cost-of-living index goes up. Warrants issued to recipients are exempt from attachment or execution.

3. **State Bank.** A "Credit Clearings Bank" with $50,000,000 capital is provided in the amendment, with a branch mandatorily set up within 1,000 feet of every bank of deposit in California except in congested districts. The bank acts as "fiscal agent" for the administrator of the whole plan (see below). It assists in distribution of the weekly warrants, sells warrant-redemption stamps, operates a "warrant conversion fund" and collects the 3 per cent gross-income tax monthly, although these last two functions are not provided in the amendment itself but established in "regulations" recently issued by the plan's sponsors. There are many other details concerning the bank's operation, but two are most essential: The bank, according to the amendment, keeps its respective deposits in lawful money and in warrants entirely separate. The State and its subdivisions are required to transfer all their present bank deposits to the new institution, without specification in the amendment of the usual security safeguards.

4. **Convertibility of Warrants.** Until recently, it was assumed that warrants could be converted into cash only after 52 stamps had been affixed, and it is so stated in the amendment. But the plan's sponsors have issued aforementioned regulations under which they pledge that currently stamped warrants shall be convertible at face value regardless of stamp value on their back, at any time after 30 days from date of issue. The warrant-conversion fund "shall be accumulated," say the sponsors, "from warrant-redemption stamp receipts" or "such additional amounts of money from the gross income tax collections . . . as may be necessary for conversion purposes."

5. **Gross Income Tax.** A tax of 3 per cent is to be levied on all gross incomes (in effect, on all money transactions) above the individual annual levy of $3,000 except where received in or converted into warrants within five days of the end of the month. The present State sales and use taxes are incorporated into this law, but sales taxpayers are not exempt from the gross income tax except when warrants are used, nor is any allowance made for the State's present personal income tax. A gross income tax means, for instance, that if a man sold an automobile for $1,000 he would pay 3 per cent on $1,000 rather than on his profit of, say, $100. All income, such as that of farmers, manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, builders, utilities, church institutions, and personal income, is included under common practice in a gross income tax, and as used by the amendment's proponents the tax evidently is incident upon the State's total annual turnover insofar as it takes place in lawful money and not warrants, and above the $3,000 level.

6. **Tax Use of Warrants.** Not only are transactions in warrants exempt from the gross income, sales, and use taxes—or cash transactions converted into warrants—but all state and local taxes, fees, and obligations are to be acceptable in warrants. Moreover, present public employees are invited to accept up to half their salaries in warrants, and salaries of nearly all the new employees required to administer the plan and the bank would be paid in warrants.

7. **Expenses:** To get the plan going, it is provided that $700,000 be loaned at once from the State's General Fund, of which $200,000 is to be used for advertising purposes. The bank is to be financed initially by a $20,000,000 State guaranteed bond issue to be replaced by sale of stock to the general public up to a $50,000,000 capital. Collection of the gross income tax with no warrant exemption is planned for the inception of the plan estimate by Lester O. Wisler, Chairman of the plan's Research Administration, at "more than $200,000,000 in the short space of those first 12 weeks."

8. **Administration.** An Administrator, appointed from two men named in the Act, but elective after 1944, is endowed with wide powers by the amendment. He appoints his own deputies, and is independent of all other branches of the State Government, with the only control over him the terms of the amendment and possible recall by the voters. He can, for instance, call special elections to change the present amendment. He and his assistants make a majority of four of the seven-member bank board, and the Administrator nominates six tax commissioners from whom the Governor appoints three. The rules and regulations of the Tax Commission have the force and carry the penalties of law. Many other powers, too lengthy to enumerate, are placed in the Administrator.

9. **Constitutionality.** The act "prohibits" court interference by stating "no injunction or writ of mandate or other legal or equitable process shall ever issue to interfere with the administration of this article (of the Constitution) or to prevent or enjoin any provision of this article from going into effect." It also provides that if any section or clause is found unconstitutional, presumably by the Federal courts in relation to the United States Constitution, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected thereby. Thus, if the warrants were found illegal, the 3 per cent tax and the bank might remain, and the bank might be able to issue other types of currency or pay out legal money of its own to put the plan into operation.

10. **Effective Date.** All of the foregoing would legally go into effect five days after certification by the California Secretary of State, which must be within 40 days of the election. Warrants, however, are not to be issued for 12 weeks after the effective date.

What might actually happen, apart from the foregoing plan, is the subject of the next article.

'Ham and Eggs'

Because "Hams and Eggs"—the $30 - Every - Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. The accompanying article is the second of his series.

'Ham 'n' Eggs' Suit

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—The bank account of the California Retirement Annuities Association, better known as "Ham and Eggs," was attached Oct. 21 by Federal Internal Revenue officers.

The Government asserts the $30 Every Thursday Plan promoters owe $10,778 in social security taxes.

Willis Allen, Association Director, said the amount would be paid under protest and a suit would be instituted at once for its recovery.

"No political campaign ever paid social security taxes, and we do not owe this or any other sum for social security tax," Mr. Allen said.

"Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board," he charged, "is the motivating force behind this banker-conspiracy to hamper activities of this Association."

Nat Rogan, Collector of Internal Revenue, filed liens against the Association several months ago, charging it refused to pay social security taxes for its workers.

Mr. Allen sought a Federal injunction to prevent collection of the taxes, holding all "Ham and Eggs" workers were volunteers, serving without salary. Judge George Cosgrave denied the injunction.

Italy and Reich Adopt Plan for Tirol Exodus

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP)—German and Italian authorities completed arrangements Oct. 21 to transfer approximately 200,000 German-speaking residents of the Italian Tirol to Germany by 1942.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, Hans Georg von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Karl Cladius, head of a special German delegation, signed the agreement.

The arrangement provides that all German "citizens" in the Tirol must return to Germany within three months and that all other inhabitants of German origin must choose by the end of 1939 between Italian and German citizenship Those who decide to become Germans must leave Italy by the end of 1942.

German and Italian diplomats said the population shift was expected to do away with any claim Germany might have to the South Tirol area which was taken from the Austria-Hungary Empire following the World War.

Many Already in Homeland

Several thousand German residents already have returned to their homeland.

The agreement provides that property of those taking German citizenship must either be sold on the open market or bought by a special German agency, officials said. There were indications that the German Government would reimburse those who return to Germany, with transactions between the two countries passing through a system of clearing arrangements.

Payment will be made as "simple and as rapid as possible," it was announced.

Contrary to reports that those deciding to stay would be transferred to other parts of Italy, Giuseppe Mastromattei, the Prefect of Bolzano Province, said no one would be removed.

[The latest population figures show that the South Tirol, renamed Alto Adige by the Italians, has 200,000 German-speaking residents, 90,000 Italians and 10,000 foreigners, mostly Germans.]

Division of Sicilian Estates

The plan for migration of Germans in the Tirol was represented as showing that the Government could settle minority problems peaceably. At the same time the beginning of the break-up of Sicily's large landed estates in a 10-year program was described as a token of "peaceful intentions."

Il Giornale d'Italia said Herr Hitler had kept his promise to establish an Italian-German front tier on the Brenner Pass.

"Every possible cause, however slight, of a nationality dispute between Italy and Germany has been eliminated at the roots," the newspaper declared. Il Giornale insisted that the inhabitants of German extraction would be free of any compulsion to leave.

More Than 7,000 Species In 265-Acre Arboretum

The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University devotes 265 acres to more than 7,000 different species of trees and shrubs largely collected from temperate regions of the world.

Finns Resume Talks at Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Finnish delegation headed by former Premier Juhu Paasikivi returned to Moscow today to renew interrupted negotiations with Soviet Russia.

The atmosphere was considered hopeful by Finns as the diplomats stepped from their train and were received by Vladimir N. Barkoff, Chief of Protocol in the Russian Foreign Office, a handful of minor Soviet officials and the envoys here of all the Scandinavian States.

Observers, pointing out Russia's declared intention of remaining neutral in the European war, expressed belief that it would not try to push Finland too far and risk war with its northern neighbor.

On the other hand, Finland was said to be prepared to yield somewhat to the Soviet's demands, possibly by allowing fortification of islands in the Gulf of Finland.

[At Helsingfors, it was said that Mr. Paasikivi probably would present today counter-proposals decided on there when the mission went home after a first series of discussions with Soviet leaders. Neither the details of the Russian proposals nor the Finnish answer has been disclosed.]

Only Reds on List

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—A virtually 100 per cent vote for Russian candidates was expected by observers today in the "plebiscite" which is being carried out under Soviet direction in the Russian-occupied portions of Poland.

The voting, held yesterday, was for the selection of National Assembly Deputies who, in turn, will vote on the question of joining the separate regions with their counterparts in Russia.

Russian candidates were the only ones on the list and opponents of joining Russia had only the alternative of scratching out the names of the Red nominees.

[In Paris, the exiled Polish Government informed the French, British, and neutral Governments that it considered the plebiscite "contrary to international law" and "without legal force."]

Among 911 candidates for the Assembly in White Russia were 123 women. Of the nominees, 638 were peasants, 152 workers, 112 "intellectuals" (teachers, doctors, lawyers, and bookkeepers) and nine were not classified.

The Government newspaper Izvestia disclosed unemployed workers from Russian-occupied Poland were being transferred to coal regions in the Don Basin, which supplies 60 per cent of Russia's coal.

The Government asserted the transfers were "voluntary" and 10,000 already had been taken from Lwow Province.

Observers said the shift was probably ordered to replace workers who were called up during the Russian mobilization.

Russo-Reich Deal

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Karl Ritter, head of a German economic delegation which has been conferring here on trade exchanges, flew back to Berlin yesterday to report to Adolf Hitler. The rest of the mission stayed to continue talks with Soviet officials, and some sources said any obstacles to trade probably soon would be ironed out.

Informed sources said the purpose of a decision to send Ivan T. Tevosyan, Commissar of Shipbuilding, to Berlin as head of an economic mission was to study the export of German machinery and manufactured goods to Russia, thus complementing the work of a German delegation here.

Strike Aims Won Without a Strike

LONDON (AP)—A national tribunal on Oct. 21 awarded railway workers the 50 shillings (about $10) a week minimum they asked in a strike which was threatened just before the war broke out but which was called off.

The award is subject to acceptance by the workers and employers. It would involve wage increases totaling nearly £1,000,000 (about $4,000,000).

About 350,000 Lancashire cotton workers were granted a 12½ per cent wage increase under agreements reached at Manchester.

Europeans Adopt 'Cash and Carry'

BERN, Switzerland — Another American word like "jazz," "gangster" and "okay," is creeping into many a European language.

It's "cash and carry." Used to describe the Roosevelt neutrality plan it has been heard so much in Europe recently that it's now current usage in German, French and Italian—with varying degrees of pronounciation.

One popular Swiss department store put the American phrase on a sign in its window in English to describe the store's no-credit" policy.

Hitler Promises Slovakia Part of Polish Territory

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP) — Adolf Hitler has promised Slovakia the return of territory lost to Poland in 1920, 1924, and 1938.

He made the assurance to Slovak Minister M. Cermak. Details will be worked out through a treaty between Germany and the little State standing under the Reich's protection.

Return of the land, known as the Teschen Area, was regarded in diplomatic circles as Slovakia's reward for fighting with Germany against Poland.

Croat Slaying

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 23 (AP)—One political leader was killed today in the newly formed autonomous Croat State. Peter Vratar, Commander of the Armed Peasants Protective Society at Pakrao, was the victim. He was a follower of Dr. Vladimir Matchek, head of the Croatian Peasant Party.

The attack followed the Croatian authorities' recent suppression of the Sokol Youth Organization as too Serbian in character. At one place the Sokol headquarters was burned. Croatian autonomy is the result of a compromise after long Serb-Croat conflict within the Yugoslav State.

Aid to Ruthenia

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP)—Bills which would provide for the self-government of Ruthenia have been drawn up and will be introduced in Parliament soon, a Government spokesman announced tonight.

Franz Keresztes-Fischer, Minister of Interior, said the rich territory taken over last March after the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia "would not be treated by Hungary as a stepchild."

The Government announced that Ruthenian peasants would be permitted to gather fuel in State forests and the price of salt, a State monopoly, would be reduced.

Citizenship Edict

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 23 (AP)—A new decree facilitating citizenship, introduced by Victor Iamandi, Minister of Justice, was construed in diplomatic quarters as another evidence of Rumania's eagerness to remain friendly with its neighbors, particularly Hungary.

Under the decree registration for citizenship was set up from Oct. 27 to Feb. 1, 1940. It was said hundreds of thousands of minority nationalities, especially Jews, Hungarians, and Germans in Transylvania and Jews and Russians in Bessarabia would be favorably affected by the decree.

France Decorates American Woman For Work in War

VERDUN (AP)—Miss Florence Sibley of Philadelphia became the first American Oct. 22 to receive a decoration of the French Government for work in the European war. She was promoted from the rank of legionnaire to officer in the French Legion of Honor for her assistance in organizing hospitals.

Miss Sibley was decorated for similar work in the World War.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Miss Florence Sibley, the first American to receive a French Government decoration for work in the European war, won the Cross of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in February, 1929, for her refugee work in France during its era of reconstruction after the World War.

Miss Sibley went to France with the American Red Cross in 1918. She directed the refugee office at Tours and later established headquarters for Red Cross workers at Verdun, supervising the task of feeding, clothing, and caring for refugees of 327 wartorn towns.

Maj. Edward A. Davis, a United States Reserve Officer of Penfield, Delaware County, said he saw Miss Sibley in France about a month before the outbreak of the current war and she told him she would remain in France if hostilities began.

More Than Hitler Involved in War, Menzies Insists

MELBOURNE, Oct. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies declared yesterday that Great Britain and France could not win the European war merely by overthrowing Adolf Hitler.

"Our fight is against a series of principles of conduct of government, the continued existence of which is intolerable," he told a church congregation.

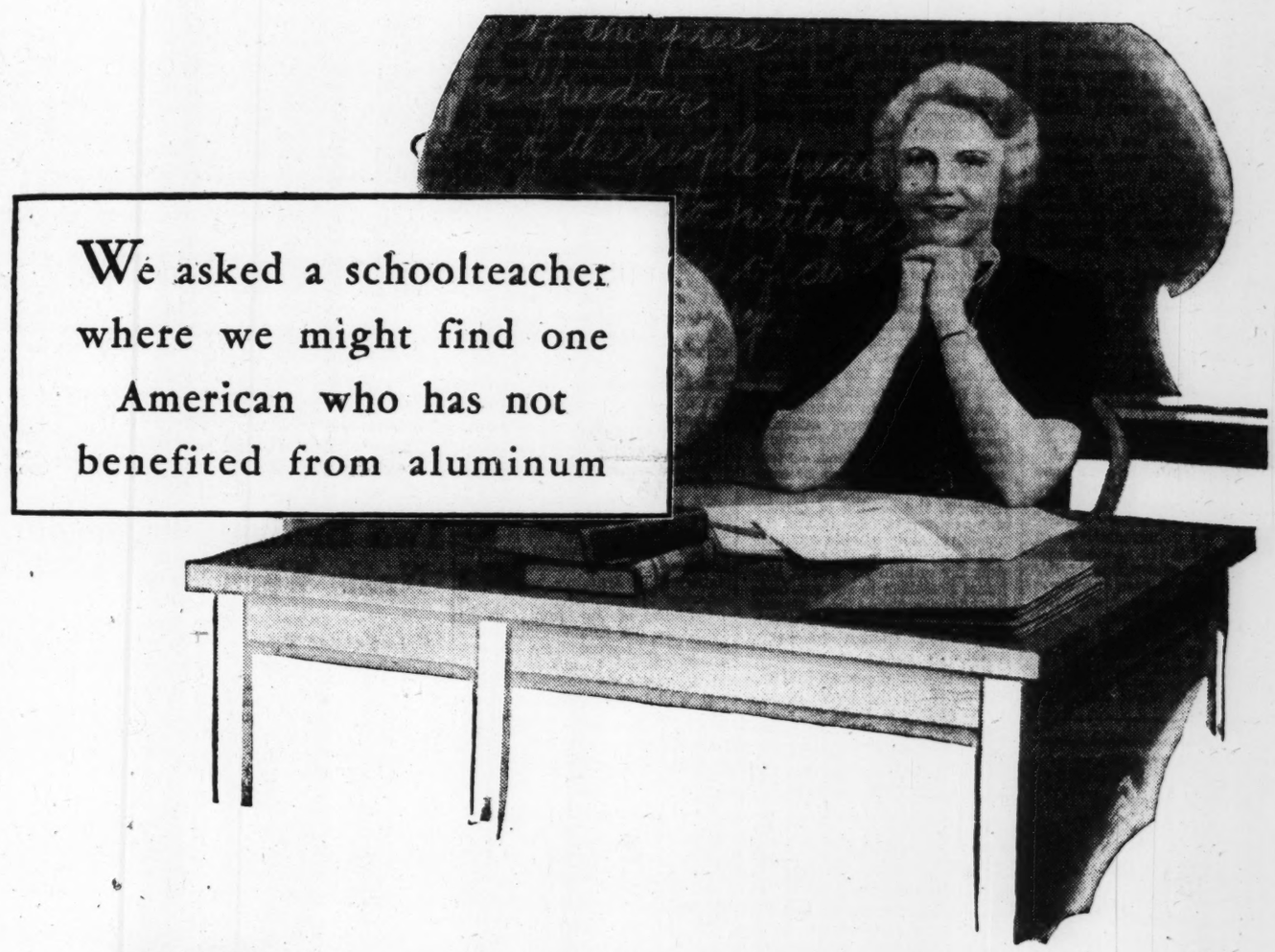
"If Hitler ceased to exist the war would continue because the system exists in far more hearts than Hitler's," the Prime Minister added.

"Unless a miracle happens this will be the greatest struggle Britain has ever entered," Mr. Menzies concluded. "I disagree with the theory that we are fighting one man, and that the war will be won if he is overthrown."

Sing Sing's Pet Dog Stooge Permitted to Stay in Prison

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—Sing Sing convicts who kept a dog hidden in the prison for nearly a year in violation of rules will get to keep their pet. The dog, Stooge, 18 months old, entertained visiting delegates of the American Prison Association Oct. 21 with his tricks.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, who gave the convicts permission to retain Stooge, a mixture of chow and Scotch terrier, did not disclose how they had managed to conceal the dog so long from prison officials.



WE STARTED THE INTERVIEW

BUT MISS THOMAS ASKED THE QUESTIONS

WE: You've been reading about this search of ours to find one American who has received no benefit from aluminum?

MISS T: Certainly. And I don't believe there is any such person. But these ads of yours have made me want to ask some questions.

WE: Glad to answer them.

MISS T: Is it true that you make all the aluminum used in this country?

WE: By no means. We do happen to be the only company in this country producing aluminum from its ores, but there is plenty of metal imported from foreign producers. Furthermore, much of the aluminum used each year by thousands of manufacturers is metal that has been used before, just like old gold or scrap iron.

MISS T: Don't you control raw materials or have a patent on the process, or something?

WE: Definitely, no. Anybody can make aluminum, and there are plenty of raw materials available.

MISS T: Then what keeps other people from making new aluminum?

WE: Other men just do not seem to be attracted to a business requiring such an enormous investment, where manufacture is so difficult and expensive, and where the selling price has to be very low in order to meet the competition of other metals, of imports, and of the scrap aluminum we mentioned before.

MISS T: It would seem, then, that you are alone in making new metal because you have been able to make aluminum so cheap?

WE: That's about the story. Cheap Aluminum is the basis of an aluminum industry consisting of scores of manufacturers who make aluminum their chief livelihood and who employ, directly and indirectly, over 200,000 people.

Aluminum Company of America, 1934 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Deception in Naziism: And What Is Behind It

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented in parallel columns.

The fourth group of quotations is presented today.

From "Mein Kampf"

By Adolf Hitler

Propaganda's task is . . . not to evaluate the various rights, but far more to stress exclusively the one that is to be represented by it. It has not to search into truth, as far as this is favorable to others, in order to present it then to the masses with doctrinary honesty, but it has rather to serve its own truth uninterruptedly.

As soon as by one's own propaganda even a glimpse of right on the other side is admitted, the cause for doubting one's own right is laid. The masses are not in a position to distinguish where the wrong of the others ends and their own begins. . . .

The people . . . are motivated less by sober consideration than by sentiment. This sentiment, however, is not complicated but very simple and complete.

There are not many differentiations, but rather a positive or a negative; love or hate, right or wrong, truth or lie; but never half this and half that, nor partially. . . .

The purpose of propaganda is to convince; that means to convince the masses. . . .

With the foundation of the National Socialist German Workers' Party for the first time a movement made its appearance whose goal lay not, similar to that of the bourgeoise parties, in a mechanical restoration of the past, but in the endeavor to establish an organic folkish State in lieu of the absurd State mechanism of today.

Thereby, from the first day on, the young movement upheld the view that its idea can be represented spiritually, but that the protection of this representation has to be secured, if necessary, by means of physical power. . . .

It is a perpetual experience of world history that a terror which is derived from a view of life can never be broken by a formal state power, but is apt to succumb only to a new view of life that proceeds with equal boldness and determination.

State power can guarantee quiet and order only if the State, according to its essentials, is identical with the currently prevalent view of life, so that brutal elements have merely the character of individual, criminal natures, and are not looked upon as the representatives of an idea that is the extreme opposite to the viewpoints of the State. In such a case the State may for centuries apply the strongest means of power against a terror by which it is threatened, but in the end it will be powerless, it will succumb.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the "Revolution of Nihilism"

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

Error or deliberate deception? Which was it? Was the National Socialist Party in doubt as to its own real character; did it genuinely regard itself as a movement of national rebirth, or did it cleverly and deliberately adopt that disguise in order to attain power? Undoubtedly both the one and the other. There was an honest belief among a great number of the members of the party, and among its followers, that they were laboring in the service of national recovery. Even among the élite the consciousness of the actual part they were to play came only with the first great successes. But there were some among them who knew how matters stood, probably long before the arrival in power. Hitler himself pursued carefully calculated tactics: He put up with the dissatisfaction and disgust of his elite, and allowed them to abuse him for his "inadequacy" as an "advocate," and for his supposed idea that he could attain power by means of speeches and parades, threats and extortion, and secret deals with bankers and soldiers, industrialists and agrarians. . . . With a technique unprecedented in Germany, he arranged the deal that associated his Party with the national rising which ended in the National Socialist revolution. He succeeded in a concealment of the true facts on a scale never before known. The deception continues to this day—a presentation of the revolution as an innocent affair, middle class and moderate. . . .

It may be said in general that at the back of the whole tactics and method of propaganda of National Socialism there is a complete contempt of humanity: the whole system is based on taking men as they are and pandering to their weakness and their bestiality. Such is its universal recipe. National Socialism banks on human sloth and timidity—just as much in the case of the intellectuals, the middle classes, as with the masses. It does not so especially with foreign countries. In Germany it yields a much more effective means of domination than would the exclusive dependence on terrorism. The exploitation of envy and ill will, of the lowest human instincts, the sowing of dissension between opponents, and the appeal to their ignoble qualities and notorious weakness have thus far unfailingly helped National Socialism to success, incidentally destroying the basis of a general sense of morality which was weak enough to begin with. . . .

The unscrupulousness that has developed in the ranks of the S. A. and S. S. must sooner or later have the most fatal reactions on the general membership. Behind a few well-worn cliches about loyalty to the Leader and about the German Nation there is concealed an outlook of undiluted materialism and a lust for every sort of violence, which will never be drilled out of the Storm Troops again. The simplicity and the crude conceit with which these men flaunt their brutality, as though it were something to be proud of, show the results of their education by example.

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of "The Revolution of Nihilism."

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Delay on Rule In India Stirs Nationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23—That the temporary solution of India's constitutional problems, recently announced by the Viceroy in a British White Paper, has had anything but a settling effect upon discontent in Nationalist quarters is evident from a new form of opposition that developed yesterday.

A resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Nationalist Congress Party declares the Marquis of Linlithgow's statement that Britain would take up the question of Dominion status for India after the war to be wholly unsatisfactory. The Committee thereupon called upon the nine Provincial Ministries controlled by the nationalists to resign in protest against Britain's imperialist policy.

Opposition to Britain in India has taken a twofold form. There is the original discontent with the federal sections of the Government of India Act of 1935, which have not yet come into effect. And more recently there is discontent with the failure of the British Government to meet the Nationalists' demand for a statement of war policy to which the Congress Party might agree.

Federal and Local Sections

The Government of India Act has its provincial and its federal parts. The provincial part was put into operation in 1937 when 11 major provinces were given local autonomy. In this section the Nationalists, after some hesitation, consented to co-operate and, with nine Ministries under their control, contributed to make the experiment a success.

But the federal sections have raised more complex problems, for they do not satisfy any section of the population, and while it had been intended to have the Federal Government ready to be introduced by the spring of 1941, the growing opposition from Nationalists, Mohammedans and the Princes had begun to raise increasing difficulties.

The Nationalists are opposed to it not only because 40 per cent of the seats in the Upper and 33 per cent of those in the Lower House had been assigned to the Princes, who could thus dominate the Government in the interests of imperialism, but also because Britain had retained such control of the foreign policy, defenses and finance, as to leave little real autonomy to India itself.

Moslem-Hindu Differences

The Moslems had shown dissatisfaction at the controlling influence allowed to the Hindu elements, while the Princes, always fearful lest reforms bring diminishment of their prestige, had definitely rejected Britain's terms for Federal Government last June, although leaving the door open to further negotiation.

On top of this difficult situation came the war, which was immediately seized upon by the Nationalists as a psychological moment to issue a formal demand for a statement of Britain's purpose in entering the conflict.

Criticism of the "imperialistic" policy of the Chamberlain Government had come from Mohandas K. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nerhu, and other Nationalist leaders, who had express disinclination to enter a struggle in support of that imperialism. Moreover the India Congress, lead by Mr. Gandhi, had sought a pledge of Indian independence at the close of the war.

Lord Linlithgow's statement of Oct. 19 came as a deep disappointment to the Nationalists. Having side-stepped altogether the demand for a statement of war aims, it promised merely a round-table conference at the end of the war to take up the question of Dominion status, while a consultative committee drawn from all of India's political elements was to be summoned to advise on the conduct of the war.

Clarification Called For

It became clear, however, that though Lord Linlithgow's statement displeased the Hindu Nationalist Congress and also the moderates of the National Liberation Federation, the third largest political party in India, it nevertheless proved acceptable to the Mohammedans, whose Working Committee expressed satisfaction with the promise to take up the question of Dominion status after the war, merely adding that greater clarification on certain unspecified points was desired.

The Mohammedans, moreover, through their Working Committee had previously urged the Viceroy not to announce any further advance in the direction of self-government without previously consulting their committee. A similar appeal had been made in a statement signed about the same time by large numbers of the "depressed classes," which comprise about 55,000,000 Indians.

While therefore the resolution hurried through by the Congress at yesterday's session under Mr. Gandhi appealed to all followers to "show restraint in word and deed" and warned against civil disobedience or "political strikes," the fact that the Congress was reported to be organizing its full strength in support of its demand upon the Provincial Governments to resign indicates that the stability of Britain's rule in India is for the moment in an extremely delicate situation.

Sam Browne Belt Abolished for The Duration of War

OTTAWA (CP) — The Sam Browne belt, long one of the marks of rank in the British armies, has been abolished, at least for the duration of the war. It was worn by commissioned and warrant officers and consists of a broad leather belt around the waist with a diagonal strap passing over the right shoulder.

A new dress regulation abolishes the shoulder strap for all officers except those in mounted units. For the time being officers may wear the belt portion of the Sam Browne but new officers need not provide themselves with one.

Instead they will wear a cloth belt of the same material as their uniforms, much like the belts worn in the Royal Air Force except that they will be detachable. The Air Force cloth belts are attached to the jackets.

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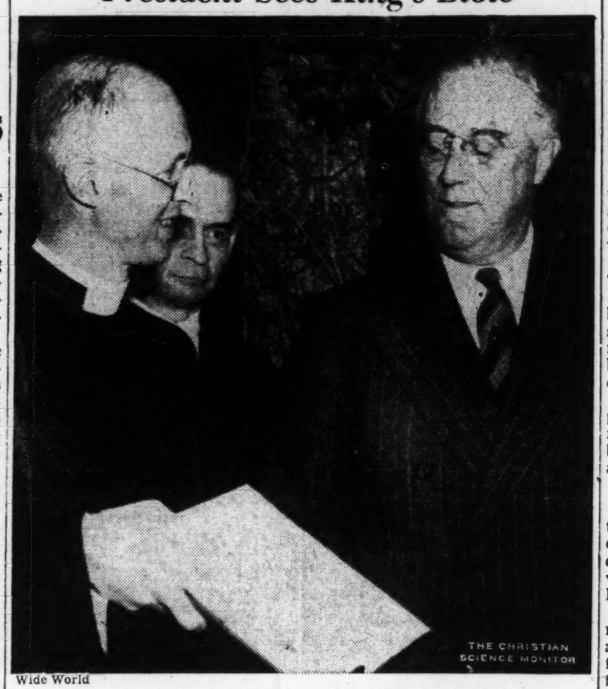
President Sees King's Bible



Wide World

The Rev. F. R. Wilson
Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, N. Y.

President Roosevelt
The President inspects Bible presented to the church by King George VI.

President Hears Hyde Park Prayer for British Victory

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—In the little ivied church where President Roosevelt and the King of England worshipped together last summer, the President, heard his Minister pray yesterday that the British sovereign "may vanquish and overcome all his enemies."

Amid a momentous hush, the Rev. Frank R. Wilson of St. James' Episcopal Church intoned also a prayer for "all the Royal Family"—which heads a nation at war with Germany.

The special occasion was the dedication of a King James Bible given by George VI to Saint James' Church as a memento of the occasion when he and Queen Elizabeth worshipped here last June 11 with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Resting on a gold lectern, surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings, the Bible was used for the first time Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson commented on the fact that the visit of the King last June brought a meeting here between him—the head of the Church of England, and the head of the Episcopal Church in this country, Bishop Henry St. George Tucker.

"That this came to pass in our own little parish church is something to ponder," the rector of the President's church said.

In the fly leaf of the Bible the King penned in his own hand: "Presented to St. James' Church, Hyde Park, U. S. A., by George, R. I., June 11th, 1939."

From it the Rev. Mr. Wilson drew the morning lesson, the story of creation; but the part of the services that struck the parishioners particularly was the prayer read from a prayer book brought from St. Anne's Episcopal Church at Campobello, N. B., where Mr. Roosevelt has a Canadian summer home and where the Rev. Mr. Wilson also vacations.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson also read a resolution adopted by the Church Vestry, expressing its gratitude to the King for his gift.

After the services, while parishioners were looking at the Bible, the President, as Senior Warden, presided over a Vestry meeting at which the resolution was signed.

Mr. Roosevelt sat through the services in the family pew, his wife and mother beside him. Following the Vestry meeting, he drove to his country estate to spend the rest of the day quietly and get ready for a return trip to Washington by special train.

But since the sky had cleared after a morning rain, the President took another afternoon drive around the countryside.

Two British Vessels Sunk; Nazis Warn Neutral Shipping

By the Associated Press

Sinking of two British vessels, disclosed today with a total of at least 14 persons missing and 30 survivors accounted for, raised British shipping losses to 40 ships.

Fourteen crew members of the 1,692-ton steamer Whitemantle were missing and five survivors landed at an East Coast port. Cause of the Whitemantle's sinking, in the North Sea, was not given.

The 2,327-ton coastal vessel Sea Venture, owned by the Dover Navigation Company, of London, was disclosed to have sunk after an explosion. Its crew of 25 landed on an island in one of the steamer's boats and later reached a northern town in a lifeboat sent for them.

At the same time Germany today warned neutral shipping against concealing the identity of merchant vessels today following the sinking of three more neutral ships Oct. 21.

The warning sent to the Norwegian Foreign Office stated that neutral vessels running without lights faced the risk of being mistaken for enemy warships and destroyed.

Norway sustained its eighth merchant shipping loss Oct. 21 with the sinking of the 3,295-ton oil tanker Deodata as result of an "explosion" of unknown origin.

Rumania's first loss came with the unexplained sinking of the 6,394-ton oil tanker Oltenia near Gibraltar as it was carrying Rumanian oil to England. The fate of its crew was undetermined.

The Rumanian report indicated that a German U-boat was to blame.

It was reported that four British freighters and two tankers were being loaded with wheat and oil for England at Constanza, Rumania's Black Sea port.

They are the first British ships to call at the port in several weeks.

The freighters have guns mounted on their decks and it is believed they will leave in a group, to be met by a warship convoy at Gibraltar.

The Swedish freighter Gustaf Adolph, 925 tons, was torpedoed north of the Shetland Islands. Its crew of 19 was rescued by the Norwegian steamer Bisca. This sent neutral losses to 27.

The 701-ton Este, a German Coast Guard vessel, struck three Nazi mines near the island of Moen, Denmark, sending the ship to the bottom with a loss of 71 lives. Danish officials said one of their naval planes rescued four sailors and recovered one body.

The Este casualties and an official report of 67 fatalities from the British steamers City of Mandalay and Yorkshire, torpedoed in the Atlantic Oct. 17, sent the known fatalities in the sea warfare to 1,732.

A torpedo boat attempting to stop a steamer off Asdal on the northwestern Danish Coast was reported in Copenhagen Oct. 21 to have been driven off after an exchange of shots with two larger warships.

Meanwhile the German official news agency Oct. 21 predicted intensified activity of the German Navy against ships carrying contraband and asserted that losses of the British merchant marine were "considerably higher" than Britain has admitted.

The statement of DNB gave no figures but called attention to British reports that from Oct. 13 to Oct. 15 seven ships totaling more than 54,000 tons were sunk.

Fuel for Subs?

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 23 (AP)—Foreign intelligence agents Oct. 21 were investigating reports that the German tanker Emmy Friedrich, which sailed from Tampico Oct. 20, would serve as a supply ship for German submarines operating in the Western Atlantic.

The tanker carried a cargo of 39,000 barrels of American oil.

There also were reports that the 4,326-ton vessel, which had remained in Mexican waters since the outbreak of the European war, would attempt to slip through the Allied blockade and reach a German port.

The Emmy Friedrich's clearance papers gave its port of destination as Malmö, Sweden, but diplomatic sources believed it would seek shelter in some South American port.

There it could be free to fuel U-boats or sea raiders, which frequently have been reported in neighboring waters, and assist in repairs.

The tanker took on its oil cargo at Port Arthur, Texas, just before the start of the war. Leaving there en route to Hamburg, the crisis in Europe sent the ship into Tampico for refuge.

Poles' Sub Helps

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 23 (AP)—Reliable sources here said Oct. 20 that the Polish submarine Orzel, which escaped from Tallinn Harbor Sept. 18 under gunfire of Estonian shore batteries, had joined the British Navy Oct. 14.

Estonia's coast was placed under heavy guard by the Soviet Navy following the submarine's escape.

[The Orzel, completed in 1938, was built for a complement of 56 men and is equipped with three guns and eight torpedo tubes. Displacing 1,110 tons, the submarine is fitted for minelaying.]

Two Warships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 23 (AP)—The British destroyers Hotspur and Havock, first belligerent warships to visit Buenos Aires since the beginning of the war, arrived today. International law permits them to remain 24 hours.

Allies Rely on 'Waiting War' to Win

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—Early winter floods aided France's "super guerilla" war against Germany as the opposing armies settled down today in the approximate positions they occupied at the outbreak of hostilities.

The French, having relinquished virtually all positions on German soil seized in the first seven weeks of the war, indicated their tactics were aimed at sapping Germany's civilian morale, while avoiding "needless" sacrifice of their troops.

The only type of action now being waged on the front, they said, consists of a kind of "guerrilla" warfare involving skirmishes by patrols constantly seeking to chart enemy positions.

Dispatches from the front said patrol and scouting activity over rain-soaked no-man's land have been increasing. But little other activity was reported.

Scouting Forces Increased

The Germans, emboldened by the discovery that the French had evacuated the last of several hundred square miles of German soil, were sending out increasingly large scouting parties.

The two heights in German territory still occupied by the French are just across the border in the forest which sticks like a clenched fist into French territory. It was to capture these two hills that the French made their first real sorties of the war, later backing it up with a full division which is believed to have been the largest unit the French have put into the front line so far.

At all other points along the 100-mile northern flank between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, the French front lines either follow the frontier or dip back as much as a mile and a half into French territory.

The two heavily wooded heights are ringed by barbed wire, and from the military dispatches were judged by observers to be northwest of Nassweiler and Emmersweiler.

French said the troops started leaving the Warndt, west of Saarbrücken, Oct. 16. As they left, small patrols hurried from section to section firing machine guns and rifles, acting the part of a larger force, to give the impression the forest still was guarded heavily.

Allied forces left all of the forest expect two heights close to the border which were heavily fortified, they reported.

Military commentators said the small patrols kept up their deception even after the forest was cleared of the main body and the Germans did not discover the withdrawal until Oct. 20 when marched in and reoccupied the area.

Pressure on Saarbrücken

Withdrawal of French troops across their border along most of the northern end of the front relaxed pressure on Saarbrücken, rich German industrial center threatened from three sides since early days of the war.

The French said, however, the city still was dominated by their artillery near Forbach and by troops on two small heights in the Warndt forest. These heights, southwest of Saarbrucken are the only positions on German soil now occupied by their forces, the French said.

Heavy rains which sent the Blies River out of its banks and washed out bridges east of Saarbrücken contributed to the natural strength of positions established by the French to meet German attempts to cross the border.

Small streams overflowed elsewhere along the entire northern end of the front between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, curtailing military activities. At some points, French artillery kept up sporadic fire on German communication lines.

The main complaint of the men was that "this is a boring war."

Most billets have wireless sets and some fliers brought their dartboards when they flew over from England.

Apparently pointing to a continued lack of large scale military activity was a War Ministry announcement that beginning Nov. 1 men with France's armed forces would be granted 10 days leave for every four months of service.

An extra three days was promised men who received decorations or in special cases involving deaths or births in their families. Men mobilized behind the lines will receive eight-day vacations.

During the World War, leaves were granted only after a year of active service.

British Give Post To Kermit Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

London, Oct 23

The official London Gazette on Oct. 21 announced the appointment of Kermit Roosevelt as a second lieutenant in the British Middlesex Regiment.

The appointment was listed as an "emergency commission" with the infantry.

Kermit, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, arrived in England a month ago. He merely said he was "on business." He was a captain in both the British and United States armies in the World War.

Warsaw Viewed

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Erik de Laval, Swedish military attaché at Warsaw, declared in an interview yesterday he believed 20,000 to 40,000 fatalities had resulted from the German bombardment of the Polish Capital.

"I never before have seen a capital with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants so terribly bombed," the attaché said after returning from an inspection of the city he left Sept. 21, six days before its surrender.

Every fifth building and all three miles of the main street were demolished, he added.

Germans Seized

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Sixty Germans, who had boarded the Italian liner Conte di Savoia for the United States, were removed by French authorities at Algiers, line officers reported Oct. 21 when the ship arrived with 1,356 passengers.

Officers said a French seaplane flew over the bow some time after the ship had left Naples and Genoa and signaled the ship to stop. Under guidance of a French destroyer, the ship was brought into Algiers, where passports of all passengers were examined.

Then the 60 were picked out and taken off in groups. Italian Line officers said they understood the 60 were to be put in a concentration camp in Algiers for the duration of the war. The halt delayed the liner half a day.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Britain's determination to continue a powerful resistance both to the attacks and blandishments of Nazi Germany was voiced by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha in a week-end broadcast speech, while former Premier David Lloyd George, in a different strain, urged once more that a settlement conference be arranged before decision on the battlefield was sought.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that Russia had checkmated Germany in the East. He indicated the Allies would use "waiting war" tactics to fight Germany to the finish.

"No peace proposals which rely on their sanction on a broken word can be considered," he said. "Three courses are open to Nazi Germany—to try to smash through by land, sea and air; to remain quiescent in the hope that we will prematurely take up the offensive against them; or to lure us into the discussion of specious terms of peace."

As for the first course, he continued, "recent military experience shows that an offensive against prepared positions is unprofitable . . . on the western front there are strong defenses and they become stronger every day. The enemy will pay dearly for any massed attack upon them."

Unnecessary Risk Avoided

"Mr. Hore-Belisha went on: "Our commanders are not likely in advance of the time that suits them to unnecessarily risk the lives of those who compose our armies."

Of Germany's ambitions he said: "Poland was but an item. The Baltic States were to be dominated; but from these, German nationals are now in retreat. Russia has claimed this sphere of influence. The corn fields of the Ukraine were coveted. Russia has made sure of this harvest. Through Poland Nazi Germany was to have an entrance to Rumania. This entrance has been barred—by Russia."

The War Minister described the British Expeditionary Force in France as "the vanguard of the great army now training in Britain. This in its turn will be increased by militiamen in their age groups—another 250,000 registered today—and by volunteers . . . Of these we have already taken 50,000 . . . Nazi Germany must watch this gathering momentum and realize that time is on the side of France, of Britain and the Empire."

Firm Against Aggression

Mr. Hore-Belisha said: "The final magnitude of our effort will depend on the extent to which factories can supply equipment and munitions for our men."

Britain, he said, was determined to "redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression."

"We did not enter the fight merely to reconstitute Czechoslovakia. Nor do we fight merely to reconstitute a Polish state. Our aims are not confined by geographical frontiers. We are concerned with the frontiers of the human spirit . . . Only the defeat of Nazi Germany can lighten the darkness which now shrouds our cities and lighten the horizon for all Europe and the world."

Meanwhile, in Wales Mr. Lloyd George urged that Britain consider the possibility of an international conference to settle the conflict and said such a policy was entirely consistent with "no surrender" to Germany.

He asserted that his advocacy of a general world settlement—in a House of Commons speech Oct. 3—had been "viciously misrepresented." Saying a nation could be "firm at a conference as well as on the battlefield," he asked:

"Is it not time to accept the Russian idea of an international conference? When hundreds of thousands are perishing amidst the shattered concrete of either the Siegfried or the Maginot Line, it may be too late."

Goebbels Challenges Churchill To Explain Athenia Case

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, in a radio address yesterday charged Winston Churchill with ordering the sinking of the British liner Athenia and challenged the First Lord of the British Admiralty to make a full explanation to the world.

Dr. Goebbels declared the ship was sunk on British command in the "most primitive and criminal plot in modern times" with the object of getting America into the European war.

The Nazi Minister, addressing his remarks to Mr. Churchill, said:

"You stand accused before the court of world opinion. It is your turn to speak. Go into the Lower House or stand before the radio to tell the truth about the Athenia."

In his address, Dr. Goebbels said Germany would not let the situation rest until a series of questions directed to Mr. Churchill had been answered.

In one question, Dr. Goebbels demanded:

"How could you say, Mr. Churchill, that the Athenia was sunk by a German torpedo when you knew it went down under the fire of three British destroyers?"

[In Washington the State Department has issued an affidavit of Gustav A. Anderson, of Evanston, Ill., a passenger on the Athenia, to the effect that the vessel did not sink immediately, but was sent to the bottom by British destroyers the next day, as a derelict menace to ocean travel.

Mr. Anderson, who was questioned by three members of the House, said:

"The ship did not sink immediately and not until the next day. I saw it sometime before noon Monday (Sept. 4). I learned later that it was sunk by British destroyers as it was a floating derelict."]

Dr. Goebbels also asked:

"How can you contend the Athenia was hit by a German torpedo when the vessel remained afloat 14 hours? You know from the swift sinking of the heavily armored Royal Oak how a German torpedo works."

[The British Battleship Royal Oak was torpedoed by a German submarine at Scapa Flow Oct. 14 and sank in a few minutes.]

Dr. Goebbels said that Germany, in view of the fact that the matter is so serious as to involve the possible entry of America into the war, will not let the subject drop.

"Our charges are so exact and so precise they cannot be ignored," Dr. Goebbels continued. "When made by the German press, Churchill sought to dismiss these charges lightly. But he must take note of them if they are made by a German minister—or by his silence he will have to acknowledge guilt.

"Churchill, who is a danger to Europe, stands accused. The world waits to hear his answer."

Dr. Goebbels' speech, made last night, was virtually the only story in German newspapers today, while the radio in many languages was challenging Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, to clarify the circumstances surrounding destruction of the ship on which many Americans were passengers.

Played Up in Press

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—Berlin morning newspapers, with unanimity indicating official inspiration, devoted their entire front pages Oct. 21 to alleged disclosures of Gustav Anderson, a United States citizen and a survivor of the sinking.

"Athenia swindle unmasked before American investigating committee," Herr Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter headlined a story ascribing the attack to three British destroyers.

[Mr. Anderson filed an affidavit Oct. 17 with the United States State Department saying he believed the Athenia, sunk off the northern coast of Scotland Sept. 3—the day Britain declared war on Germany—was to have been outfitted as a raider after her voyage to the United States with war refugees. He also declared that the Athenia carried coast defense guns for Canada.

The owners of the Athenia at Glasgow, Scotland, characterized Mr. Anderson's affidavit as "tommyrot and nonsense."]

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Italy Wins Allied Trade On Neutral Side in War

The following account of happenings in Rome, during the critical days when the Italian Government was hesitating on the verge of war, comes from first-hand investigation made by The Christian Science Monitor's special representative during a recent visit to Italy. The last of four articles follows:

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Will Italy be able to stay out of the war regardless of its desires?—and if unable to remain out which side will it come in on? No doubt the entire country, with exception of a small extreme Fascist group, is overjoyed at the present unexpected aloofness and hoping to be able to maintain this position. But the future depends on several factors beyond Italy's control. Despite the fact that Italy did not march with Germany at the beginning it may still fight on Germany's side. It is also possible that it might ultimately fight with the Allies.

The determining factor probably will be the character of the war developments in the next few months. Germany may attempt to end the war quickly by paralyzing England and France with a "blitzkreig" (lightning war). Should the German effort appear likely to succeed, Italy must almost of necessity climb on the bandwagon.

But if England and France could survive the shock of a German attack and the war develops into a protracted struggle the chances are that Italy would be drawn increasingly into the Allied economic orbit The safe presumption therefore is that if Italy enters the war within six months it will be on the German side, but if it remains out for six months it will either stay out permanently or ultimately enter the Allied side.

Difficult Choices Faced

Italy's position is not a particularly happy or easy one. Very little would be gained by participation on either side, and heavy physical damage would be almost inevitable in Italy's rich industrial and agricultural northern region if it entered, whether on the winning side or not. Its most profitable course obviously lies in non-participation—a fact increasingly appreciated throughout the country.

Ardent Fascists, particularly the younger ones—inculcated with the idea of the decadence of the British and French empires and Italy's destiny to heirdom—still vision this future with Germany, but their voice is that of a small minority now, and obviously the time has passed for gambling on such a course.

A new concept of Italy's future is gaining currency. Being highly realistic and sensible Italians are beginning to appreciate that if Italy can emerge after the war retaining its present Empire, with minor gains such as Djibouti and with gold in the bank, a favorable trade balance, and new markets, it will be doing quite well. Indeed, the war of the Titans to the north is bringing the nation back to earth.

Trade Approach With Allies

Three principal elements are involved in this changing concept of Italy's future: First, growing appreciation of the economic and financial advantages to be derived from abstention from war; second, the decreasing prospect of obtaining any great advantages from participation in the Axis, and, third, the military position of Italy. The pattern provided for the future has not been upset by the course of the war so far. One of the biggest news stories of the day, if full details could be obtained, is the economic and financial rapprochement between Italy and the Allies.

Scarcely had Italy awakened the morning of Sept. 4 and found itself not marching at the side of Germany than economic negotiations began. Every effort was made by Italy to conceal what was happening.

Foreign correspondents in Rome were forbidden to report the almost daily conversations between Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the British and French Ambassadors, lasting often several hours and still continuing frequently. Representatives of commercial interests soon arrived to supplement the diplomatic negotiations. Details and progress were carefully concealed, but enough driblets of information were available over a period of several weeks to indicate the wide and important scope of the talks.

New Markets Opened

One deal believed already concluded involves Allied purchases of Italian Diesel locomotive engines and aircraft engines worth $20,000,000. In return Welsh coal is beginning to replace German coal in the Italian market, and increasing quantities of raw materials are becoming available to Italy for processing to Allied use. A known element in all such arrangements is the net gold balance for Italy.

More than just trade with the Allies is involved. The war has stopped German overseas trade and opened new market opportunities for Italy in South America, provided it can obtain raw materials to process for such markets. But Italy is dependent on the good will of the Allies for such raw materials.

In effect therefore Rome faces the choice of manufacturing for Germany on credit or for the Allies and a new market trade for profits and gold. Indications in Rome are that the choice, at least tentatively, is made already, and that the golden strands of trade and profits are dragging away the debris of the collapsed Axis structure. The process is incomplete. But the longer the war continues the more Italy is likely to be committed to this course and linked with the Allied economy.

The Allies are well aware of this prospect today .They are treating Italy with exceeding and significant restraint. Belligerent rights to visit and search are not being exercised on Italian shipping.

Large quantities of Mexican oil are reportedly being permitted without protest to reach Italy for known transshipment to Germany It is fully appreciated in London and Paris that to apply a rigid blockade against transshipment to Germany through Italy might jeopardize future prospects. The Allies are now willingly paying the price of some aid to Germany through Italy for the sake of greater advantages later when the Italian economy may be closely integrated with theirs and Germany less able to influence Italy by pressure.

Dividends From Axis Doubtful

The second basic element is the rapid change in Italian prospects of obtaining large dividends from the Axis. While a revised Roman Empire around the entire Mediterranean was the ultimate Italian dream from the Axis, the practical and realistic anticipation was Italian dominance of a large share of the Balkans, involving actual control of the Adriatic coast and the Mediterranean coast through the Dardanelles.

This is not necessarily inconsistent with the German Drang nach Osten, provided the Drang of Germany was aimed more easterly and less southerly than in 1914. But apparent renunciation of the Drang nach Osten to Russia revolutionizes the Balkan situation.

Pan-Slavism was as important an element of the Czarist Russian policy as control of the Baltic. With Soviet Russia reverting to Czarist Baltic policy may it not also revert to Pan-Slavism? None knows the answer; let alone Italy.

The uncertainties and dangers to Italian objectives in the Eastern Mediterranean are inherent in the resurgence of Russia as a serious factor in Eastern Europe and sharply restricts possible Italian gains from a continuing policy of collaboration with the Axis. If and when Italy might desire to break openly with the Axis Germany and the Russian pact would provide a good reason.

Military Forces Rank High

The military element is equally important in changing the Italian concept of its future. The Italian forces are of excellent quality in many respects. Foreign military observers consider Italian naval vessels equal in quality to any navy afloat, and its military aircraft of the same high quality.

As far as men are concerned the Army is also good. Guadalajara, like New Orleans or Bull Run, can happen to any army, and is no true measure of its courage or fighting ability. But the Italian fleet is not a match for the combined Anglo-French Mediterranean forces. The Air Force is small, and the aircraft industry today is producing at a rate of six planes daily with one light shift, due to the shortage of raw materials.

The deficiency in modern artillery is acute, due to the same shortage of raw materials. And the principal fact remains that the vital Italian industrial and agricultural area in the north is terribly vulnerable to air attack from either the French or the German Alpine frontiers. Italy could not enter the war on either side without the certainty of suffering considerable physical damage and the serious likelihood of having the valley of the Po invaded.

This all means that Italy is appreciating the many sound and practical reasons for retaining if possible the policy of noninvolvement bequeathed it by King Victor Emmanuel on Sept. 2.

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Wide World

A Bicycle Replaces the Royal Motorcar

Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands is shown riding through The Hague on her bicycle as she set an example for her subjects who have been forced to conserve gasoline because of the war. The Netherlands is finding that even neutrality is expensive.

Netherlands Finds Cost Of Neutrality Mounting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — It costs money even to be neutral in Europe, as Queen Wilhelmina graphically reminds her people by riding a bicycle to save gasoline.

Caught between armies and air forces of the Allies and Germany, the Netherlands weighs three costly measures of defense. All of them have been tested and partially applied. They are:

1. Air patrol to drive belligerent planes from Netherlands skies. Some of the gasoline saved by Queen Wilhelmina, and by her example, will turn engines of the defensive "dawn patrol," already in action.

2. Flooding large sections of the country by opening the dikes. Tests have been conducted. From early times, the sea has been called upon to repel invaders of the Low Countries. Flooding is a costly return to the sea for a time of land and equipment laboriously fashioned.

3. Full mobilization. Powerful Netherlands opinion holds that mobilization in time may prove less costly than delay. Germany, at least, is tempted to flank the Maginot Line. With many troops on guard, the Netherlands faces a higher cost of mobilization for each man than in 1914-1918.

Mobilization Costs

In 1914-1918 the average cost of mobilization amounted to 775 florins (about $430) a man a year. Today it is estimated as at least 800 florins.

These costs depend first and foremost on the number of men under arms, and, for obvious reasons, the authorities state, it is not expedient at present to enter into calculations regarding the strength of the Netherlands' army. It may suffice to recall the cost of mobilization in the years from 1914 to 1918.

In 1914 the execution of the order for general mobilization cost 12,000,000 florins, a sum which, from today's standpoint, must be regarded as low. A further sum of 78,100,000 florins was needed to keep the mobilized army and navy at war strength during the year, 1914. The army was then 200,000 men in strength, and it was gradually raised till, in 1918, its numbers were 450,000. Costs of mobilization rose in proportion. In 1915 they were, for army and navy 187,900,000 florins, in 1916, 226,000,000 florins; rising in 1917 to 251,900,000 florins, and in 1918, rising with a jump to 345,800,000 florins, this jump being chiefly due to the rise in prices.

A Soldier's Pay

Pay was not high. At first a soldier got only 0.20 florins and later 0.30 florins a day. Family allowances were considerable. In the beginning they came to one florin for the militia and 1.50 florins for the territories. But, as early as Dec. 31, 1914, these allowances were fixed at 1.50 florins and 2 florins respectively, while, from Mar. 25, 1918, onwards, 3 florins a day was given, as a consequence of the greatly lessened purchasing power of the gulden. Altogether, in 1917, family allowances accounted for 31,200,000 florins, as against 46,150,000 florins in 1918, when they thus formed 13 per cent of the total mobilization costs.

The average mobilization costs for each man for a year were thus, in 1918, 775 florins. Now, owing to increased mechanization and motorization, a stronger air force, measures of defense against aerial attack, higher costs of material and of maintenance, they will be higher. It is estimated the cost will be about 800 florins a man for a year, or 2.20 florins a day for each man.

If it is assumed, quite arbitrarily, that the mobilized army is 350,000 strong, then the daily costs of maintaining army and fleet on a war footing are from 700,000 florins to 800,000 florins, or 21,000,000 to 24,000,000 florins a month. Moreover, more than 12,000,000 florins must be appropriated for the execution of the order of mobilization, for that sum in 1914 was for an army of 200,000 men, and under present conditions, is proportionately too low. For an army of 350,000, about 20,000,000 florins must be calculated.

The Costs Mount

The total costs of carrying out the mobilization and maintenance of an army of 350,0000 under arms for one month is expected therefore to be from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 florins.

In the Netherlands the view is held that a rapid, timely mobilization can keep a country out of war, and thus save it from unspeakable misery and the sacrifices demanded by war. When in March 1936 Germany occupied the Rhineland the French on the other side of the river occupied the Maginot line and contemplated a general mobilization. But the mobilization of the French Army would have cost 6,000,000,000 francs ($156,000,000). The French government did not feel it could undertake mobilization.

It is of course by no means certain that a French mobilization would have prevented the occupation of the Rhineland. What is certain is that France, in order to regain its political and military preponderance, will now have to spend that amount many times over.

Latvia Views Russian Pact As Best Way to Avert War

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 23 (AP)—William Munters, Latvian Foreign Minister, declared yesterday this tiny Nation "easily, even inevitably" could have been a theater of war had Russia felt it necessary to take steps to strengthen its security in the Baltic.

Speaking to a joint session of Latvia's Corporative Chamber, which succeeded Parliament in 1934, Mr. Munters said the recent Soviet-Latvian Pact contained the political principle that the integrity of the Baltic neighbors was a necessity to the Soviet Union.

It is important to Latvia that Russia feels safe, Mr. Munters said, otherwise "she would take steps regarded as necessary to strengthen her security."

The Minister said he did not believe Russia would try to Sovietize Latvia against the disposition of the Latvian people. He asserted that if such became the case the confidence between the governments would disappear and complications would arise "which could in no case strengthen the Soviet Union's security."

Military Talks

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Russian military mission of 18 members arrived last night to discuss arrangements for air and naval bases and garrisons for the Red Army on Lithuanian soil.

Rights to establish these bases and garrisons were granted in the Russian-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Treaty, signed Oct. 10. Under the pact Lithuania regained the city of Wilno (Vilna) and the Wilno region which had been seized and added to Poland in 1920.

It was reported 20,000 Russian troops would be stationed in Lithuania, including a garrison at Wilno. Lithuania's own standing army has approximately 23,000 men.

Entry of Lithuanian troops into Wilno was set for today.

Trade Quadrupled

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Latvian commercial delegation returned from Moscow Oct. 19 with a new agreement quadrupling trade with Soviet Russia.

Warships Arrive

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 23 (AP)—Five Russian warships arrived today at Libau, one of three Latvian ports set aside for Russian naval use by the Soviet-Latvian mutual assistance pact.

Work to Conserve Hungary's Metals

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Hungarian Government posted signs Oct. 23 with pictures of an old toothpaste tube, a broken watch spring, a discarded sardine can and a cracked flywheel in a campaign for conservation of Hungary's scant supplies of metal.

Depots are being established throughout the Nation where the Government will buy junk metal, which would be needed urgently in the event of war.

New regulations require a government permit even for the purchase of a one-foot piece of pipe.

El Salvador's Size

The smallest country in the mainland of either North or South America is El Salvador, and excepting Haiti, it is the smallest nation in the Western Hemisphere.

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Hitler Talks to Yesmen

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 23—Reichsführer Hitler—faced with the failure of his peace offensive and compelled to rely upon his own initiative for the next developments in the war against the Western Democracies—has been consulting all his various experts and party confidents during the past week end.

[A number of Nazi district leaders dined with Herr Hitler at the Reichschancellery Oct. 21, the Associated Press reported. Informed sources said they discussed with him the functioning of wartime domestic measures such as ration cards.]

After discussions with military and naval authorities and with the ambassadors specially recalled from Ankara and Rome he summoned all "gauleiters"—district leaders—throughout the Third Reich to meet him in the Capital over the week end.

Conferences Carefully Guarded

Undoubtedly both Germany and the outside world would like to know the full details regarding the discussions and the decisions taken there. But these conference decisions are always carefully guarded and generally reveal themselves only in later policy.

One thing, however, is certain. The gauleiters are only summoned to meet the Führer when he has important explanations to make justifying past action which appears contrary to a so-called "unchangeable" Nazi Party program or he is initiating a new policy.

The last gauleiter conference, summoned at the end of August, was followed by the attack on Poland.

For the last week end's conference, Herr Hitler undoubtedly had much which he could tell the gauleiters but not more than they desired to hear, particularly because of general dissatisfaction with the evacuation of Germans from the Baltic which is seen as a sell-out to the Russians, and failure of the new Russian "ally" to prevent Turkey from drawing nearer to Britain and France is realized to be a severe blow to German prestige in Southeast Europe.

Blindly Obedient to Hitler

But judging from their past activities these gauleiters unlikely can gainsay any Hitler proposals. For they are his "yes men," who have sworn blind obedience to their Führer and owe their present positions almost entirely to Herr Hitler. Few, if any of them, could hold such jobs in normal times. Their loyalty to the Nazi Party in the earliest days, not their ability, special training in administrative work, or educational or social claims, have brought them where they are.

In all, there are about 60 gauleiters. Originally they were merely Party leaders for a special area which grew as the movement grew, becoming as large as a gau or province. Then when the Party assumed power Jan. 30, 1933, all kinds of civil and administrative jobs fell into their laps.

In some cases these men became "Reichsstatthalter" — Governors—replacing in the different provinces the presidents who had been chosen by the popular vote of provincial diets which the Nazis swept away as being democratic.

Ruled Like Barons

It requires little imagination to visualize the power and wealth which many gauleiters acquired during the early chaotic years of Naziism. They became overlords in their districts. For example, Julius Streicher ruled like an uncrowned Baron of Franconia. The word of these men was law, overriding ordinary law and all else except Adolf Hitler's commands. These orders they obeyed implicitly. They also appealed to him even over the heads of Cabinet ministers and often got away with actual crime because of Herr Hitler's concern for old Party veterans, if their actions did not interfere with his sovereign power.

Some of these men, like Dr. Meyer of Münster, undoubtedly are good administrators, while others had long been a by-word throughout the Reich for incompetence, brutality, arrogance, and entire disregard for law when it suited their purposes. A gauleiter was the essential link in the Nazi Party organization and even before new territory was taken over a gauleiter was appointed.

U. S. Has Gauleiter

For example, Hans Krebs was gauleiter for Bohemia long before last March 15, and similarly there were gauleiters for groups of Nazis abroad whether Britain, France or the United States.

The head of all these latter was Ernst Wilhelm Bohle in charge of the Germans Abroad Association.

Reich's Greatest Weakness

Gauleiters are expected to serve as Herr Hitler's special interpreters of public opinion in their districts. He has probably listened now to what they have had to say but unless there is a definite break with the past they certainly will not oppose Herr Hitler's views even though they sincerely disagree. For the Führer always talks to, not with, his audience.

The gauleiter's attitude indicates most clearly the greatest criticism which will ultimately be levelled against Third Reich leaders, namely their lack of personal responsibility even when knowing their actions might be leading the Reich to ruin.

U. S. Navy Declared At Readiness Peak

WASHINGTON (AP) — Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison reported Oct. 21 that the Nation's sea forces were at a peak of readiness.

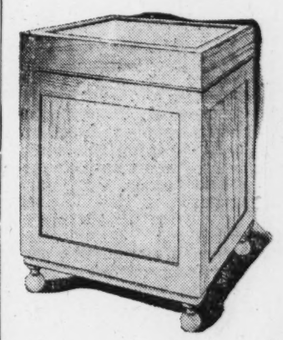
Announcing plans for a curtailed observance of Navy Day next Friday, he said, "never before has the morale, material condition, and state of training been higher."

Because of the Atlantic coast neutrality patrol and other emergency demands since the beginning of the European war, there will be no customary general open house to visitors on Friday, which is the birthday anniversary of former President Theodore Roosevelt.

"Stern necessity," the acting Secretary said, "makes imperative in the public interest the curtailment of general visiting to ships of the fleet and certain shore establishments."

Naval reserve training vessels and armories will receive visitors and there will be various drills and sham battles by sailors and marines, but Navy yards and industrial stations will be closed as they have been since President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited National emergency.

Everything for an Emergency!



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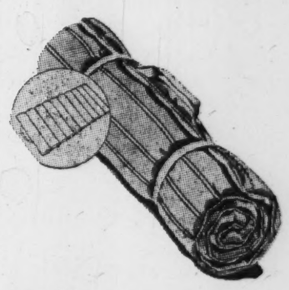

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Local Football Schedule for Week End—Big Ten Plight—Dartmouth Undefeated

Four Outstanding Contests Take Place Here Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The choice of four games in which competition should be exceedingly close and a delight to watch will be presented local fans next Saturday when Greater Boston football teams reach the middle of their schedules.

Dartmouth's Indians don their paint and feathers for Harvard's benefit as they attempt to take their sixth straight victory in their annual series. In the five years since Coach Earl Blaik has been at Hanover, Dartmouth has yet to bow in the Stadium. The Crimson's last victory was in 1932, for the 1933 meeting ended in a 7-7 tie.

Huskies vs. Rams

At the same time, Northeastern will be host to Rhode Island State, and while both teams have lost three games this season, the meeting should provide a few thrills. In the short time since the Huskies have played intercollegiate football, the rivals have met three times, with the local eleven yet to lose a decision. In 1936, Northeastern won 6-0, in 1937 the two played to a 6-6 tie, and last year the Huskies edged the Rams by a score of 15-12.

Still another good contest will be presented in the Tufts Oval, Medford, when the Jumbos continue their series with Williams. Hopes are running high on the hill that Coach Lew Manly's team can tip over the Purple, after tying them 6-6 last year. In previous years, the Williams boys have run roughshod over Tufts, but this year they are not as powerful as of yore, having lost two, tied one, and won one so far this season.

Out at Alumni Field, Newton, Boston College will await with open arms the arrival of the Hawks of St. Anselm's, who won a moral victory over the Eagles last year by holding them to a scoreless tie in the mud. Ironically enough, both teams were given excellent chances of going through the season undefeated, yet both have come a cropper, B. C. losing to Florida and the Hawks to little American International at Springfield.

B. U. at Baltimore

The fifth local university, B. U., makes its first appearance away from home on Friday when it travels to Baltimore to meet Western Maryland in a night game. And from their showing in three games this year, the Terriers have good prospects of success against the Green Terrors.

Collectively speaking, the local teams made out fairly well over the week end, with two wins, one loss, and one tie written into the records. Harvard followers were disappointed at the Crimson's 22-7 loss to a Penn team which deserved a higher pre-game rating than it got; Boston University turned back a heavier Upsala team 13-3; Boston College turned the tables on Temple by winning its first game in four tries, 19-0; while Tufts and Northeastern played to an 0-0 tie in Medford.

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern began pointing for the R. I. Rams today, confident that the Huskies will give a better account of themselves Saturday than they have to date. The return of Ken Harding for the Tufts game, after he had been out since the opener with St. Anselm's, added a spark that had been missing in the Husky attack.

Tufts vs. Williams

Although Harding's two weeks of inactivity saw him not at his best, he gave the Jumbos' Washington West a good run for honors as the best man on the field. The Huskies, with him pitching, showed a good passing attack, and it is safe to assume that the Rams are due to see quite a few aerials on the week end.

The Tufts squad came out of the game in good condition and ready for a week of serious work in preparation for Williams. As usual, the Jumbos turned in practically an iron-man exhibition, with only two real substitutions being made. Bruce Russell went in at guard for Ed Nalband, while Murray Kenney took Capt. Arthur Griffin's place in the backfield. Art was forced to leave the game for trying to return to action in the third period when he had been taken out in that same stanza.

Coach Frank Leahy plans no let-up in his B. C. practice sessions, despite the Eagles' highly gratifying win over a favored Temple team. The Newton outfit has a deep respect for Cleo O'Donnell's St. Anselm's team, which has a reputation for doing the unexpected. Several years ago, the Hawks surprised Holy Cross with a scoreless tie. Scrimmages, which were held on four days last week, will again predominate.

Williams Praised

The B. U. authorities are more than pleased with the way their team has shaped up so far. Expecting no more than a good showing as each Saturday rolls around, the Terriers have already bagged two out of three attempts, and seem headed for a third win against Western Maryland.

The Harvard-Dartmouth affair should be interesting as usual. Injuries to key men on both teams have no interfered with their rating on equal terms. Other outstanding games in New England Saturday will see the opening of two traditional championship round-robins. Wesleyan will play Amherst at Amherst in the Little Three opener, while Maine will play at Bates and Colby at Bowdoin as the State of Maine series begins. In other games, Holy Cross is host to Colgate, Yale goes to Michigan, and Brown travels to Princeton.

Season records of the local teams follow:

Harvard		
20	Bates	0
61	Chicago	0
7	Penn	22
Boston University		
19	Franklin and Marshall	7
14	Western Reserve	19
13	Upsala	3
Boston College		
45	Lebanon Valley	0
20	St. Joseph's	6
0	Florida	7
19	Temple	0
Tufts		
13	Middlebury	2
7	Amherst	26
0	Northeastern	0
Northeastern		
7	St. Anselm's	36
6	New Hampshire	15
7	Bates	10
0	Tufts	0

Elusive Penn Captain Scores

Wide World

Penn touchdown in fourth period. Forward pass from 10-yard line Koepsell to Gustafson of Penn who is shown at top of picture about to cross the Harvard goal line

Dawson Ponders on 'Tricky'

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Apparently dazed by the aerial attack North Carolina slipped past his Tulane power-house line to rack up a 14-14 tie, Coach Lowell "Red" Dawson today was overheard talking to himself.

"So it's razzle dazzle football they want," Dawson mused. "Then why don't they open up the game as they could do?

"If you'll look in the rules you'll find all kinds of screwy football, practical and impractical, are allowed. Marquette beat Michigan State on a field goal the other day, scored on a free kick allowed for interference with a fair catch. Nobody in the stand understood what was going on.

Taking Advantage

"But why on earth doesn't a team with a good kicker and good defense, but with weak offense, take advantage of the fair catch and free kick rules?"

"Say your opponent, almost on his goal line, punts short. If you make a fair catch your team can try for a field goal on the spot with no scrimmage or interference.

"Have you ever seen a man intercept a pass deep in his own territory and kick the ball over his opponents' head to their goal line? Well it can be done. You can also kick a field goal from beyond the line of scrimmage, after running with the ball or receiving a pass—or after intercepting a pass.

Kickoff Dropkick

"A drop kick is permitted on the kickoff. Drop kicks usually travel higher than placekicks giving your tacklers a couple of seconds more to get downfield. Isn't worth trying?

"And why doesn't somebody use more than seven men in the offensive line. It's allowed. Also a lineman can line up backwards if he wants to. That might help in pulling out to lead the interference. It should confuse—or amuse—the defense.

"One man can hold a punt for another. I saw that done about 1923. The idea, I guess, was that it would be more steady than dropping the ball.

"Every time somebody varies a play slightly he is called 'tricky.' But there are some kinds of plays almost unexploited. Even radical variations, such as the first use of forward passing or first extensive use of laterals, merely utilized things that were in the rules all along."

Regional Football

LONDON, Oct. 23 (CP)—Hazards of wartime football were brought home to at least one English soccer crowd as games under the new regional scheme got under way Saturday. An air-raid warning was sounded at Grimsby a short time before the Grimsby Town-Mansfield Town match was scheduled to start and the kick-off was delayed until the all-clear signal was sounded.

Elsewhere the 10 competitions had a good send off. Two hundred thousands spectators saw English contests and good crowds were the order of the day in Scotland although the 8,000 limit was in no case exceeded.

Rangers Win, 3 to 2

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 23 (CP)—New York Rangers scored a 3-2 victory here Saturday night over their New York National Hockey League Rivals, Americans, in the second game of an exhibition series started here Friday when the clubs tied 2-2. Americans were largely in the aggressive but Rangers' superiority inside the defense was responsible for their victory.

Goodman to Reds

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—Business Manager Lou Pieri announced this morning that the Rhode Island Reds of the International-American Hockey League had obtained Goalie Paul Goodman on loan from the Chicago Black Hawks. The new player, said Pieri, will report to the Reds training camp at Valleyfield, P. Q., today.

College Cross-Country

U. of Connecticut 19, Yale 41.
Union 17, Middlebury 38.
Alfred 25, Cornell 30.
M. I. T. 18, Mass. State 42.
Maryland U. 26, Navy 30.

College Soccer

Williams 3, Dartmouth 2.
Harvard 2, M. I. T. 0.
Clark 2, Trinity 1.
Worcester Tech 4, Connecticut U. 0.

Eastern Colleges

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Records of leading eastern college football teams, including Saturday's games:

				Points	
Colleg	Won	Lost	Tied	For	Agst
Marshall	5	0	0	165	26
Catholic	4	0	0	120	13
Duquesne	4	0	0	79	13
Cornell	3	0	0	86	13
Pennsylania	3	0	0	34	7
Dartmouth	3	0	1	89	15
Rutgers	3	0	1	64	25
Georgetown	3	0	1	53	22
Boston College	3	1	0	84	13
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	74	40
Holy Cross	3	1	0	68	26
New York Univ.	3	1	0	63	20
Carnegie Tech	3	1	0	62	6
Harvard	2	1	0	88	22
Penn State	2	1	0	62	57
Villanova	2	1	0	61	33
Princeton	2	1	0	47	33
Boston Univ.	2	1	0	46	29
George Wash	2	1	0	38	20
Yale	2	1	0	30	28
Navy	2	1	1	52	32
Army	2	1	1	46	39
Brown	2	2	0	54	44
West Virginia	2	2	0	51	29
Colgate	2	2	0	47	44
Manhattan	2	2	0	13	35
Syracuse	1	2	1	37	65
Fordham	1	2	0	40	21
Lehigh	1	3	0	42	76
Lafayette	1	3	0	39	27
Bucknell	1	3	0	25	31
Temple	1	3	0	15	39
Columbia	0	2	1	20	30
Maine	4	0	0	87	7
New Britain Teach	3	0	0	86	0
Trinity	3	0	1	63	33
Colby	3	0	1	59	18
Bowdoin	2	0	1	38	21
Norwich	4	1	0	84	43
Bates	3	1	0	32	27
St. Anselm	2	1	0	75	14
Worcester Tech	2	1	0	30	17
Vermont	2	1	1	25	25
Providence	3	2	0	79	44
Wesleyan	2	2	0	78	34
Amherst	2	2	0	47	71
Lowell Textile	2	2	0	34	35
Connecticut	1	1	1	20	44
Tufts	2	1	0	63	74
Rhode Island	1	2	1	26	39
Williams	1	2	1	6	12
Springfield	1	2	0	28	57
Middlebury	1	3	0	23	33
New Hampshire	1	3	0	13	43
Amer. International	0	3	1	40	49
Mass. State	0	3	1	20	61
Northeastern	0	3	1	13	49
Coast Guard	0	4	0	6	115
Arnold	0	4	0		

Bruins Defeat Bears

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 23 (AP)—Playing with the speed and power that carried them to a world's championship last year, the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League defeated the Hershey Bears of the International American League here Saturday night 4 to 3 before 4,000 fans.

Roy Conacher, leading goal scorer of the National League last season, rammed home two goals in the first and another in the third period. Mackie and Hamill scored in the second to even matters. Nick Damore came into the net for Hershey and turned back the Bruin attack.

Indians, 3 to 0

QUEBEC, Oct. 23 (AP)—Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League scored one goal in the first period and added two more on breakaways in the third to blank Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League 3-0 yesterday in an exhibition game before 3,000 fans.

Shore, stalwart defenseman of Boston Bruins of the N. H. L., is the new owner and manager of Indians.

Chicago Has Grid World All Upset

NEW YORK (AP)—There seems to be a slight over-emphasis on character building at the University of Chicago, and a few more lickings such as that 85-to-0 affair at the hands of Michigan might call for an investigation into the grave charges that the school is proselyting students instead of football players.

The Maroons of late have been pushed around like Thanksgiving Day, and this debacle is a stout spike in the argument of some fans that Chicago should move out and make room in the Big Ten for some school which has the idea that character can be built quite as well by winning games as losing them.

The sound argument against this is that an athletic conference takes in all sports, and that Chicago does pretty well by itself in other branches, although it is true that football carries the freight, and poor football teams mean poor crowds and poor crowds mean poor treasuries.

Plenty Await Chance

If Chicago did withdraw it would be like pulling your finger out of a bucket of water. The hole would fill up that quickly.

It is known that Pittsburgh is fairly itching to join up, and has given its athletic policies so many coats of whitewash the black bottom has been completely obliterated. The Panthers even send the reports of their athletic housekeeping to John L. Griffith, Big Ten Commissioner, to show they have nothing up their sleeve.

It has been hinted that Notre Dame would not frown on an invitation, although it is true the Irish do all right as a lone wolf, and might prefer to continue their free-wheeling schedule.

When Nebraska was potting the Big Six title almost annually the Huskers often were mentioned as a Big Ten prospect, but with the rise of Oklahoma the Nebraskans no longer would have the excuse that the competition within their own circuit was inadequate. Besides, Nebraska is pretty well content in its own snug, friendly little loop.

Numerous Shakeups

Conference shakeups are not uncommon. In fact, nearly all circuits have at one time or another undergone alterations, although it is admitted it would take some quick-sprouting ivy to qualify a team to join the Ivy League.

A couple of years ago Grinnell withdrew from the Missouri Valley Conference because it couldn't cope with its biggest brothers on the football field. The Missouri Valley Conference, incidentally, has more alumnae schools than the schools have alumnae. The Big Six itself is an offshoot of that much-scissored circuit.

The unwieldy Rocky Mountain Conference was split into two divisions, and the same thing happened to the old Southeastern Conference, which had so many members they had to wear identification badges.

Classroom More Important

Whether Chicago eventually decides to submit its resignation is problematical, and even if it did there is some doubt that it would be accepted, as there still are a few officials who have the quaint idea that the classroom is more important than the football field and that because a school plays its football by easy stages does not necessarily mean the institution doesn't amount to a hill of beans.

In fact, perhaps the nation's institutions of higher learning owe Chicago a low bow for putting football in its place, although the football fanatics would bow only with shame. They judge a school by its passing percentage on the field, not in the classroom.

Olympics Open in Quebec

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Boston Olympics, lone United States entry, and the Quebec Beavers, one of three new clubs in the circuit, open the 1939-40 Provincial Senior Hockey League season at Quebec, Nov. 3, according to the league schedule released today.

The schedule shows that all eight clubs in the league go into action two nights after the Boston-Quebec opener. The Olympics play at Shawinigan Falls against the Cataracts; Verdun invades St. Hyacinthe; the Beavers play at Lachine against the Rapides; and the Sherbrooke Red Raiders invade Valleyfield for a game against the Braves.

Hendry Golf Victors

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23 (AP)—Roy Bronsdon and Joe Galvin of the Brae Burn Country Club, Newton, Mass., won the Jim Hendry Memorial Golf Tournament yesterday, topping a field of 53. The victors had a gross score of 67 for the amateur-pro best ball play.

Tom Mahan and Ed Ford of United Shoe, Beverly, Mass., won low net prize with 62.

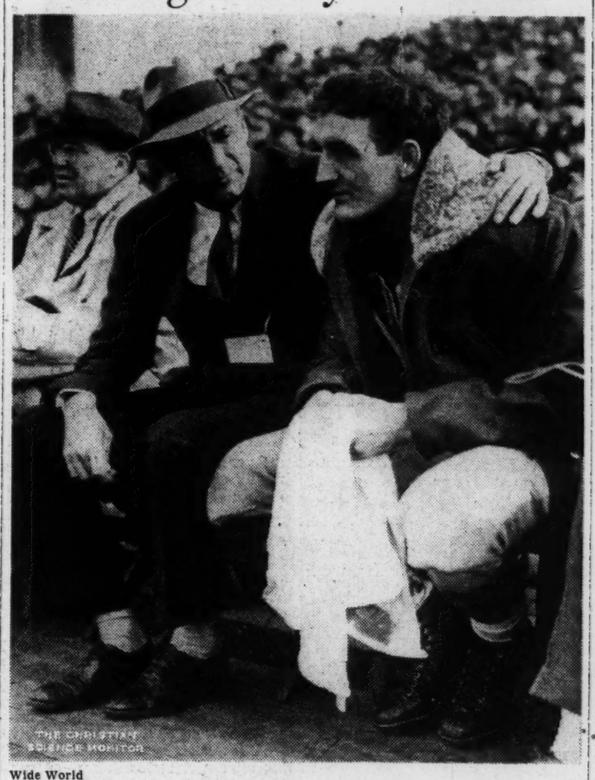
Taylor Elected

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 23 (AP)—Frank M. Taylor of Brattleboro, Vermont University football star, has been elected captain of the college basketball team for the coming season, Graduate Manager Sabin C. Abell has announced. He replaces Henri Beauchemin, who did not return to college.

American League Soccer

At Boston: Boston Celts 1, Bird and Sons 0.

Taking It Easy on Bench



Wide World

CHICAGO—Tom Harmon, star Wolverine back, shown on the bench with Coach Crisler during the game at Stagg Field Saturday. Harmon scored 18 of Michigan's 85 points, and was one of nine Michigan players to score touchdowns. The second and third stringers played most of the game for Michigan. Harmon also kicked three of Michigan's 10 successful conversions after touchdowns.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Varsity Club Dinner

An interesting discussion should be heard next Friday evening at the Harvard Varsity Club in Cambridge, when Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger of Dartmouth will speak on the subject "In Defense of Football," with reference to the recently published magazine article by John R. Tunis, "What Price College Football?"

Neidlinger, a former All-America player at Dartmouth and former head coach of hockey at Princeton, should be in a position to detail the basis on which football is played in the Big Three, but whether he can answer Mr. Tunis' charges as far as the rest of the country goes remains to be seen.

* * *

Other speakers at the dinner-meeting, at which Dick Floyd will preside, will include Dean A. C. Hanford of Harvard, Romeyn Berry, former Director of Athletics at Cornell; Earl Blaik, head coach of football at Dartmouth, Dick Harlow, head coach at Harvard; William H. McCarter, Director of Athletics at Dartmouth; William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, and Torbie Macdonald, Harvard's football captain.

* * *

Northeastern will have a task on its hands Saturday when the Rhode Island Rams come to town, for the Rams will present in their line-up Louis "Duke" Abbruzzi, leading scorer in the East. Abbruzzi did not score a point in his first three games, but came back to score seven touchdowns for 42 points against Brooklyn College and Massachusetts State. Walter Domina of Norwich, the leader last week, was second with 40 points.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association's annual meeting is scheduled to be held at the Weston Golf Club next Thursday evening. Officers nominated for 1940, which is tantamount to election, include the following: C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., The Country Club, President; A. O. Barker, Cohasset Golf Club, Vice-President; William Prince Smith, Country Club of Springfield, Vice-President, and Melville P. Merritt, Tedesco Country Club, Secretary-Treasurer. There will be an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament during the afternoon for delegates and officers, with the meeting to be held at 5:30 p. m. Dinner will be at 7.

* * *

Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold its annual Cup Night dinner dance and Halloween party next Thursday evening. Dinner at 7:15 p. m., will be followed by presentation of trophies and dancing.

* * *

Frank H. Conant will give an illustrated lecture on yachting in New England, consisting of colored moving pictures taken during the past season at Marblehead and other racing centers, at the Eastern Yacht Club's general meeting in the Library of the Harvard Club, Boston, tomorrow evening.

* * *

With the course stretched to the maximum by using the back tees, Ted Bishop shot a seven-under-par 64 at Woodland yesterday in the first half of his 36-hole match with Joe Fay for the club championship. This score broke by two strokes Bill Donnelly's 12-year-old record for the course. Fay, incidentally, shot a good 73.

* * *

It looks as though young Roy Conacher of the Boston Bruins is in for another good scoring year. As the Bruins defeated their hired hands, Hershey Bears, 4-3, Saturday night, Roy pulled the hat trick by sinking three goals. On two of the goals Cowboy Bill Cowley got assists. Dit Clapper and Flash Hollett got assists on his other goals. The fourth Bruins goal was scored by Mel Hill, hero of the Stanley Cup series with the Rangers, on an assist from Clapper.

G. C.

New Pro Champions

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 23 (AP)—New champions rule the nation's tennis pros.

They are Ellsworth Vines of Pasadena in singles and Bruce Barnes of Austin, Tex., and Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles in doubles.

Vines defeated defending champion Fred Perry of England, 8—6, 6—8, 6—1, 20—18, in finals of the national professional tennis championships yesterday.

Then he and Perry, tired by their long contest, lost to Barnes and Gledhill, 6—2, 7—5, 11—9. The last two sets were played under lights.

Vines had indicated he may retire from tournament tennis to devote his talents to golf, in which he has come increasingly proficient.

Canadian Football

By the Canadian Press

Interprovincial Union

Ottawa 18, Toronto 7.
Hamilton 4, Montreal 2.

Senior Ontario Rugby Football Union

Toronto 9, Peterborough 0.
Sarnia 5, Montreal 12.

Senior Intercollegiate

McGill 7, University of Western Ontario 25.
Toronto 6, Queen's 8.

Veteran Coach Not Aiming To Better Record

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 23 (AP)—Harry Hughes just wants to go along as he has for 29 years, coaching football at Colorado State and "having fun doing it."

Harry is tall and friendly and he has won more service stripes at one school than any coach in the nation who is still with the college where he began his stretch.

He started here at Colorado State in 1911, when he was 23, just out of Oklahoma University, and never has changed his address.

"But I'm not aiming at any records, either for years of service or championships," Hughes said. "I love to coach football and I want to keep on doing it here as long as things keep going as pleasantly as they have."

It isn't too hard to picture the former star punter of the Oklahoma Flatlands plugging along here at the agricultural college near the mountains until he has passed A. A. Stagg's long service record at Chicago. That would take 13 more years.

Football is tougher on the boys nowadays, Hughes believes, and by the same token harder on the coaches.

"It requires twice as much time for the players as it did even 10 years ago," he said. "More deception, more finesse. Added to that, scholastic requirements at this school are a third again as exacting as they were 10 years ago.

"Boys playing football and carrying a full scholastic load are entitled to some consideration. A good, hot meal every night, or something like that. Surely that isn't subsidizing football players."

Harry has had his good years at Colorado State—six Conference championships and ties for two others—and his lean, such as last season and the one before that. His present team has lost four straight.

All he wants, he said, are teams that "will give the other fellow a good fight."

'No Game'

HARLINGEN, Texas (AP)—Texas Interscholastic League officials thought they had a sure way to determine a winner in tie football games, but Harlingen and Edinburg fooled them.

The score was 14-14, and the teams tied in first downs, penetrations and yards gained.

Officials ruled it "no game."

Harlow Team Has Yet To Beat Indian

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard should defeat Dartmouth and North Carolina should topple Pennsylvania this coming Saturday. No, that is not necessarily the opinion of the writer, nor do the facts or figures justify such a prediction. It is simply something to expect because of the way football has been going.

There are now three members of the so-called "Ivy League" who remain in the undefeated class, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth. Cornell has not been classed to be defeated with those above next Saturday because Cornell is playing an equally undefeated Big Ten team, Ohio State. Penn and Dartmouth are playing rivals that have tasted defeat.

With upsets, or defeats, occuring as they have been of late, the list of undefeated and untied major college elevens should be numbered on the fingers of one hand by the first of November. Nationally they appear now to be Duquesne, Cornell, Ohio State, Notre Dame, Tennessee, Oregon State, Texas A. & M. There are many others that could be added to the list; but their schedules are not easy ones and their stay among the leaders seems only temporary at best.

Harvard Enthusiasm

Just why the Harvard advocates should have permitted themselves to get worked up over the team against Penn is difficult to understand. They must have known that Penn had both experience and depth and that Harvard had nothing more than prospective hopes with which to face the Red and Blue.

The Harlow system is not one to prep a sophomore dotted line-up with sufficient football to cope with such a resourceful opponent as Penn this early in the season. That has been proved year after year and when the egg collector repeatedly points to the fact that his team is not ready for such a game because of sophomore material, he means it.

Harvard has not defeated the Big Green under the Harlow regime, a matter of four years. This coming Saturday will be the best opportunity Harlow has had to retaliate. Whether he will point for this game or not only Dick Harlow can answer. The visitors from Hanover are not up to the team of recent years, but they have enough to beat Harvard if the Crimson defense is not better balanced than it was against Penn.

Neglected Pass Defense

In the Penn game the Crimson offered a powerful defense against the running game; but to do so, it left the defense against forward passing spotty. With a pass receiver such as Capt. Harlan Gustafson you cannot have a weakened pass defense. Penn had three good passers available in Koepsell, Reagan and Wexler and very good protection to the passer, the rest of the attack was taken care of by six-foot three-inch Gustafson.

Usually the Harvard offense can run up first downs and yardage even if scores are few. Saturday the Crimson offense could not get out of its own way because the heavy Penn line, with potent backers-up, capped and bottled everything in sight except for one or two flurries. The Crimson pass attack resulted in the one Harvard touchdown and made a ball game of the affair for the first half but Penn's line rushed the passers after that and quelled the Harvard hopes.

Room for Question

Joe Gardella, Fran Lee, Charley Spreyer and even Capt. Torbie Macdonald hardly stuck their nose over the scrimmage line all afternoon offensively. Macdonald's best run was an intercepted pass. It is pretty difficult to say whether the Penn line was that good or the Harvard offense stuttered.

While both Harvard and Dartmouth came out of their games Saturday with good men incapacitated, the handicaps are even enough to make this coming ball game a real battle. With the experience the Harvard sophomores gained from playing Penn, they should greet the Big Green with a warm reception. The fact that Dartmouth has beaten the Harlow system four times in a row cannot be overlooked however, and until Harvard does beat Dartmouth the writer cannot see anything but a Green tinge at this distance.

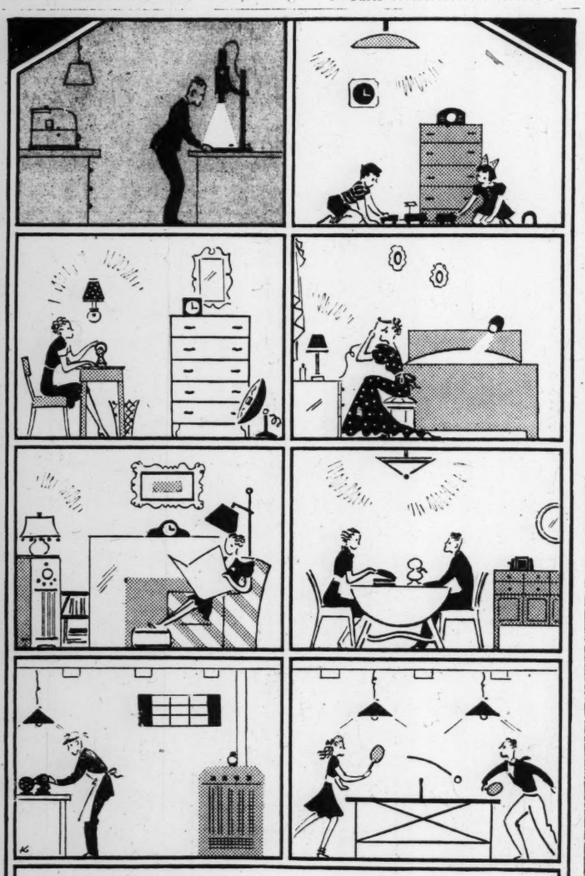
Free Agent

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Billy Burns, youthful player with an Alexandria, La., team, was declared a free agent by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, today. Landis ruled that Burns was signed by a scout for the Detroit Tigers and that an official of the Detroit club then notified the Alexandria team of the contract and instructed the club to send the player a $150 bonus for signing. The player's transfer from Detroit to Alexandria, Landis ruled, was by a process mislabeled "recommendation," which violated the player's rights.

Wolves Howling

BOULDER, Colo., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Boulder Camera says that the Colorado University board of athletics has decided to ask removal of Bernard (Bunny) Oakes, the football coach who developed All-America Byron (Whizzer) White.

Athletic board members would not affirm or deny the report. Colorado lost its first three games, but before this season Oakes' record listed 20 victories, 12 defeats, and one tie.



All over the house

Even with all the pictures we have above, only a few of the many, many uses of electricity in the home are shown.

If you are not getting all the use you might from electricity in your home, talk with your electrician who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor.

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment

Intermission Time in Pacific Coast Conference—Middle of Gridiron Season Here

Title Aspirants Will Clash In Coming Week-End Contests

Pacific Coast Conference

	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Points Agst.
Oregon State	2	0	0	25	7
Oregon	2	0	1	23	7
U. S. C.	1	0	1	34	7
U. C. L. A.	1	0	1	25	21
California	1	1	0	13	13
Wash. State	1	2	0	13	40
Stanford	0	2	1	14	36
Washington	0	3	0	14	33

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE — It's intermission time between the fourth and fifth weeks of play in the Pacific Coast Conference season, and those pesky Oregon teams are still clinging tenaciously to the top billing.

When the curtain goes up on Act V next Saturday, the Coast gridders will be getting into the plot of the story. For Saturday's play calls for the first round-robin day of the year, with all Conference teams playing Conference opponents.

The past week end caused little flurry in the standings, the only change being California's climb from sixth to fifth with a 13-7 win over Weshington State. Oregon State took a better position on front stage by pushing the hapless Huskies of Washington deeper into the orchestra pit by the same score, 13-7.

Risk Title Hopes

All four of the undefeated (in Conference play) teams risk their title hopes in Saturday's games, as Oregon and U. C. L. A. play the feature game at Los Angeles; rivals U. S. C. and California do combat at Berkeley; State Colleges of Washington and Oregon meet at Corvallis; and Stanford travels to Seattle for the cellar game with the University of Washington.

About last Saturday. Some of the invincibility of the Oregon teams was erased as little Gonzaga of Spokane upset Oregon 12-7, and Oregon State was outplayed in defeating Washington 13-7.

Oregon State being the leaders, let's first look into the game at Seattle. The Beavers made their own breaks and took advantage of them, while the Huskies again failed to show a scoring punch.

The Huskies twice had excellent opportunities to score. In the first quarter they recovered a Beaver fumble and went to the O. S. C. 12-yard line, only to lose the ball on a pass interception. In the fourth quarter they marched from their own 20 to the Oregon State seven-yard line, and then couldn't span those last precious yards.

Oregon State scored in the second quarter on a freak play that will have the grandstand quarterbacks wagging their tongues for many a day. A Beaver punt was grounded on the Husky four-yard line, and McAdams prepared to kick out of danger. An Orange lineman broke through and blocked the kick, the ball coming down in a flurry of players and being called dead on the two yard line in Washington's possession.

The able arbiter Bobby Morris gave the ball to Oregon State, leaving the implication that it had traveled over the scrimmage line but those in the stands who saw the play start on the four and end on the two yard line, didn't agree with Morris. Anyway, the decision stood and halfback Olson tallied on the first play.

The Beavers scored quickly in the third quarter, Morrie Kohler taking a reverse around end for 34 yards on a "perfect" play. The lone Husky touchdown came late in the game on a 40-yard pass from Carlson to MacDowell which the Husky end caught as he fell backwards into the end zone.

Statistics showed Washington outgained Oregon State 273 yards to 179, making 14 first downs to the Beaker's 6, and completing 15 out of 26 passes. The first downs of the Huskies should be noticed, as Stanford, Idaho and Portland U. combined could only make 5 in three games.

Oregon fell by the wayside 12-7 as Gonzaga shoved over two quick touchdowns in the third quarter, after trailing 7-0. The winning score came after a blocked Oregon punt gave Gonzaga the ball on the Webfoot 24-yard line. Canadeo ran to the nine, then fired a pass to Jacobsen in the end zone.

California finally broke into the win column, but only after a hard struggle. A 54-yard touchdown run on a pass interception by Lutes, and an 80-yard sustained drive by the Bears gave California a comfortable 13-0 lead at the half.

Cougars Came Back

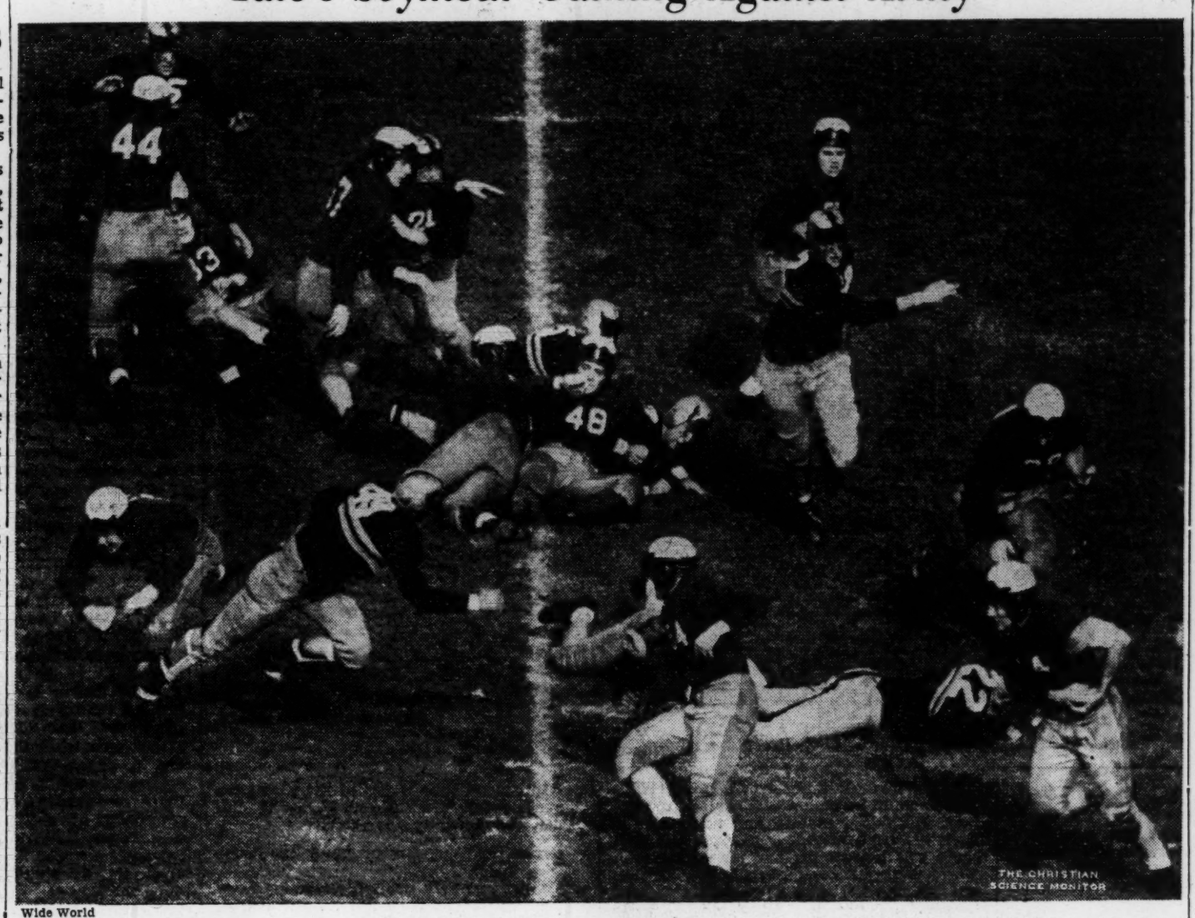
The Cougars came back strong in the second half, scoring on a freak play when Devine plucked a mid-air fumble of a teammate, and scampered 20 yards to score. In less than five minutes the Cougars were back in scoring territory, gaining a first down on the Cal. 3-yard line, but the Golden Bears stiffened and saved the day.

In the other Coast game, Kenny Washington scored all three U. C. L. A. touchdowns as the Bruins had an easy time with Montana, 20-6.

While the high-ranking Oregon and U. C. L. A. teams strive to knock each other from the altitude, California and Washington State will be in upsetting moods, and the Trojans and Beavers cannot take these games lightly. In fact, the rest of the season is the real test for the leading Oregon Staters, W. S. C., U. S. C., Oregon, California, and U. C. L. A. coming on successive week ends.

Bob Cahn

Yale's Seymour Gaining Against Army



Wide World

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Hovey Seymour, Yale halfback, driving for a first down against Army in the first quarter of the game in the Yale Bowl. Eli blockers whose numbers are visible are Bill Zilly (44), Joe Stack, Jr., (17), Cape Burnam (48), and Henry Wood (54). Bill Gillis (49), Army center, is lunging toward Seymour at the left, while Fred Yeager (22), Army end, has fallen in the path of the ball carrier.

List of Elevens Seeking Grid Title Narrows Down

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Heading into the last week end of October, traditionally the middle of the football season, those major teams that have managed to escape the upsets finally have begun to line up in something like orderly manner.

The weaker or unfortunate teams have been weeded out so that each section has a single leader, or a small group of title contenders, and another bunch of challengers for top rank.

Considering only those which obviously have earned the rating of "major" teams, they line up something like this:

Undefeated and untied teams: East—Duquesne, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Catholic University; South—Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi; Midwest—Notre Dame, Michigan, Ohio State; Southwest—Texas A. and M.; Rocky Mountains—Colorado Mines; Pacific Coast—Oregon State.

Undefeated but tied: East—Dartmouth, Georgetown, Rutgers; South — Tulane, North Carolina, Richmond; Midwest — Nebraska, Oklahoma; Rocky Mountains — Utah; Pacific Coast — Southern California, U. C. L. A..

Chance Winner Included

It's a small list, but the chances are the winner of this year's mythical national title, as well as most of the Conference championships, is included.

Reviewing the situation by sections, here are the prospects for the immediate future:

East: The elimination of Pittsburgh's Panthers by a scrappy Duquesne team, 21-13, left the race wide open. The Dukes hadn't shown much before Saturday, but then they automatically became the No. 1 team. They may join the also-rans Friday night when they face the wide-open Southwestern brand of football as demonstrater by Texas Tech.

Cornell, triumphant over Penn State, 47-0, and Penn, 22-7 victor over Harvard, stand out among the "Ivy League" teams and get chances this week to win national fame. Cornell plays Ohio State, Big Ten co-leader, at Columbus, while Penn takes on North Carolina, Southern Conference pace setter which provided one of last week's big surprises by tying Tulane, 14-14. Dartmouth, after whipping Lafayette, 14-0, meets Harvard.

Violets Bounce Back

New York University, beaten by North Carolina, bounced back into the picture by stopping Carnegie Tech, 1938 leading eastern team, 6 to 0, and should take Georgia handily. Carnegie meets mighty Notre Dame in its first comeback effort. Pitt-Fordham, Colgate-Holy Cross and Arkansas-Villanova are other standout games.

South: Tennessee, last year's Southeastern Conference champion, has lived up to early-season ballyhoo with a 21-0 triumph over Alabama and shares the Conference lead with Kentucky, 13-6 winner over Georgia. They play Mercer and Xavier of Cincinnati, respectively, Saturday. Two of their most important rivals, Mississippi and Tulane, collide at New Orleans. Georga Tech, which beat Vanderbilt, 14-6, plays Auburn, 7-0 upset victim of Manhattan. Alabama takes on Mississippi State.

While North Carolina visits Penn, and Clemson, in second place after Thursday's 27-0 win over South Carolina, plays Navy, Duke's Blue Devils return to Southern Conference competition against Wake Forest. Duke trimmed Syracuse, 33-6, in Saturday's intersectional clash.

Michigan vs. Yale

Midwest: Ohio State faces Cornell, and Michigan, which routed Chicago, 85-0, takes on Yale, sensational 20-15 winner over Army, this week, leaving the Big Ten battles to the less important: Illinois vs. Northwestern and Iowa vs. Wisconsin. Notre Dame, whose victory over Navy was a lot easier than the 14-7 score indicates, continues its intersectional play against Carnegie.

Nebraska, which again stamped itself as the "powerhouse" of the Big Six by its 20-0 intersectional win over the previously unbeaten Baylor Bears, faces Kansas State, which felt the loss of Elmer Hackney badly in dropping its first game to Missouri, 9-7. Missouri plays the weak Iowa State team. Oklahoma, 27-7 winner over Kansas, meets Oklahoma A. and M. in a non-Conference tilt.

Southwest: The Texas Aggies continued undefeated as they whipped Texas Christian, 20-6, but they're in for a hard siege of Conference warfare beginning against Baylor Saturday. The Texas sophomores, who conquered Arkansas, 14-13, encounter Rice, which had the worst of its many surprises when it lost, 9-8, to Sam Houston Teachers. T. C. U. tackles the much-beaten Centenary team.

Oregon Upsets

Pacific Coast: When Gonzaga upset Oregon, 12-7, Saturday, that left only Oregon State undefeated and untied among the Coast Conference teams. It wasn't a Conference game, however, so the Webfoots remained on top of the heap, while Oregon State's Beavers moved up alongside by beating Washington, 13-7. Now they'll settle down to serious business of deciding the title.

Southern California, still the favorite, comes back after a week off to play California, which turned back Washington State, 13-7, for its first major victory of the season. Oregon faces U. C. L. A., which warmed up by whipping Montana, 20-6, and Oregon States plays Washington State. Washington meets Stanford.

Santa Clara, which hurdled its tough St. Mary's rivalry with a 7-0 victory, meets Purdue Saturday.

Rocky Mountain: Utah, Big Seven leader which went outside the Conference last week and was held to a mere 35-0 by Idaho, comes back into the fold this week to play Denver, 7-0 conqueror of Utah State and their leading rival for the title.

Colorado, which finally won a game by beating Colorado State, 13-0, takes on another weak opponent, Wyoming. Colorado State plays Utah State. Colorado Mines, unbeaten leader of the smaller Rocky Mountain Conference, plays Colorado College after whipping Montana State, 20-7.

Giants and Packers Rolling Towards Pro Play-Off Again

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Points Agst.
New York	4	0	1	70	33
Washington	4	0	1	113	41
Brooklyn	3	2	1	78	101
Philadelphia	0	4	1	27	70
Pittsburgh	0	6	0	42	133

Western Division

Detroit	4	1	0	87	56
Green Bay	4	1	0	112	80
Chicago Bears	4	2	0	170	86
Cleveland	2	4	0	112	127
Chicago Cards	1	6	0	63	147

Results Oct. 22

Green Bay 26, Detroit 7.
New York 16, Chicago 13.
Washington 21, Pittsburgh 14.
Brooklyn 23, Philadelphia 14.
Cleveland 24, Chicago Cardinals 0.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP) — New York's sturdy Giants and the Green Bay Packers are rolling along again in the general direction of a title play-off in the National Pro Football League, keeping step with the merry click of whirling turnstiles.

These two powerful teams, title play-off participants a year ago when the Giants won the championship, turned back major foes in yesterday's games with an impressive display of versatile offensives.

A total of 81,521 fans saw the two games, in which the Giants defeated the Chicago Bears, 16 to 13, and the Packers handed the Detriot Lions their first loss of the season, 26 to 7. The total attendance at five league games was 121,166, an average of more than 24,000 per game.

The Bears, showing before 58,963 in New York, second largest crowd in league history, ran all over the field but couldn't score in the first three quarters while the Giants were building up a 10-point lead. Ward Cuff booted a 43-yard field goal in the first period and Feets Barnum accounted for a touchdown in the second. Cuff added two more field goals in the final period before the Bears awakened and began moving, although their two late touchdowns were futile.

At Green Bay, the Packers spotted the Lions seven points in the opening period, then crushed them with 17 points in the second to sew up the game. The outcome left the two teams tied for first place in the Western Division with four wins in five games. Both face pivotal clashes next week, the Bears taking on the Lions and Green Bay meeting Washington's Redskins.

The Redskins maintained their first-place tie with New York in the Eastern Division, by defeating Pittsburgh, 21 to 14. The Pirates, who have lost six straight, showed a distinct reversal of form from last week when they bowed to Washington by a 44-14 count. The Redskins and Giants now have four victories and a tie in five games apiece. The Giants play Brooklyn Sunday.

Ralph Kercheval kicked Brooklyn to a 23-to-14 victory over Philadelphia and Davey O'Brien, booting three field goals from 45, 44, and 38 yards out. It was Philadelphia's fourth defeat in five games. Parker Hall paced Cleveland to an easy 24-to-0 victory over the Chicago Cardinals, sinking the losers deeper into the Western Division cellar. The Cards have won one of seven games. Hall completed nine of 17 passes against the Cards, who never seriously threatened to score on the Rams.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 22

La Salle 19, Mount St. Mary's 0.
St. Vincent 46, St. Francis (Pa.) 13.
Niagara 0, St. Bonaventure 0, tie.
John Carroll 6, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 0.
St. Ambrose 14, Rockhurst 13.
Santa Clara 7, St. Mary's 0.

Results Oct. 21

East

Duquesne 21, Pittsburgh 13.
Dartmouth 14, Lafayette 0.
Princeton 14, Columbia 7.
Pennsylvania 22, Harvard 7.
N. Y. U. 6, Carnegie Tech 0.
Holy Cross 20, Brown 0.
Cornell 47, Penn State 0.
Yale 20, Army 15.
Colgate 31, St. Lawrence 0.
Manhattan 7, Auburn 0.
Rutgers 25, Maryland 12.
Boston U. 13, Upsala 3.
Boston College 19, Temple 0.
Catholic U. 60, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Georgetown 13, Bucknell 7.
Lehigh 22, Buffalo 0.
Williams 0 Bowdoin 0 (tie).
Albright 13, Moravian 6.
Geneva 25, Westminster 0.
Bates 15, Arnold 0.
Amherst 32, Rochester 0.
Oberlin 6, Hamilton 0.
Kutztown (Pa.) Teachers 13, Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 0.
Johns Hopkins 21, American 7.
Wesleyan 56, Haverford 6.
Maine 20, Connecticut 7.
Clarkson 15, Ithaca 12.
Trinity 13 Hobart 0.
Washington and Lee 9, West Virginia 0.
Worcester Tech 17, Norwich 0.
Swarthmore 14, Drexel 0.
Franklin and Marshall 6, Penn Military 0.
Northeastern 0, Tufts 0 (tie).
Union 19, Vermont 6.
Washington and Jefferson 14, Dickinson 6.
Susquehanna 14, City College (N. Y.) 6.
Rhode Island 23, Massachusetts State 20.
Rensselaer 12, Coast Guard 6.
Muhlenberg 33, Ursinus 0.
Lebanon Valley 7, Delaware 6.
Colby 13, Middlebury 12.
Lock Haven (Pa.) Teachers 21, Bloomsburg Teachers 18.
Portland (N. Y.) Teachers 27, East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Teachers 0.
New Britain (Conn.) Teachers 20, Hartwick 0.
Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers 12, Millersville Teachers 6.
Wagner 25, Trenton (N. J.) Teachers 6.
Washington College 20, Blue Ridge 0.
Fairmont 20, Shepherd 0.
Allegheny 0, Grove City 0 (tie).
Panzer 12, Brooklyn 0.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teachers 13, Indiana (Pa.) Teachers 0.
Stockbridge School 6, New York Aggies 6 (tie).

Midwest

Oklahoma A. & M. 27, Washburn 6.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 17, Missouri Mines 0.
Baker 45, College of Emporia 6.
Luther 20, Valparaiso 7.
Wabash 7, Hanover 0.
Ball State 29, Indiana State 6.
Earlham 13, Evansville 0.
Central Indiana Normal 7, Franklin 0.
Lake Forest 7, Carroll 6.
Monmouth 13, Lawrence 0.
St. Norbert 20, Michigan Tech 0.
Milwaukee Teachers 27, Stevens Point (Wis.) Teachers 6.
Whitewater (Wis.) Teachers 10, Lacrosse Teachers 7.
Knox 20, Millikin 13.
Western (Mich.) Teachers 13, Iowa State Teachers 13 (tie).
Penn (Ia.) 0, Iowa Wesleyan 0 (tie).
Hillsdale 6, Alma 0.
Central (Mich.) Teachers 14, Michigan Normal 0.
Assumption 16, Ferris 7.
Adrian 21, Olivet 0.
Carthage 16, Elmhurst 13.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 6, Concordia 0.
North Dakota State 14, Moorehead (Minn.) Teachers 14.
Gustavus Adolphus 26, St. John's 0.
McAlester 7, St. Olaf 6.
Colorado College 14, Grinnell 14.
Bradley 33, Long Island University 0.
Illinois College 19, Parsons College 0.
Augustana (S. D.) 7, Yankton 6.
South Dakota State 14, North Dakota University 13.
Western Illinois Teachers 20, Southern Illinois Normal 7.
Buena Vista 6, Wartburg 6.
Bemidji (Minn.) Teachers 26, Augsburg 0.
Northwestern College (Wis.) 6, Mission House 6.
Notre Dame 14, Navy 7.
Ohio State 23, Minnesota 20.
Indiana 7, Illinois 6.
Northwestern 13, Wisconsin 7.
Purdue 20, Michigan State 7.
Michigan 85, Chicago 0.
Nebraska 20, Baylor 0.
Detroit 21, North Carolina State 6.
Drake 7, Iowa State 0.
Missouri 9, Kansas State 7.
Butler 33, Depauw 0.
Cincinnati 21, Wayne 0.
Capital 26, Marietta 0.
Wooster 20, Mount Union 0.
Muskingum 20, Denison 6.
Bowling Green 26, Otterbein 6.
Ohio Northern 34, Ashland 2.
Hiram 40, Thiel 0.
Akron 14, Miami (O.) 0.
Case 15, Ohio Wesleyan 13.
Marshall (W. Va). 19, Dayton 13.

South

Howard 33, Chattanooga 14.
West Kentucky Teachers 12, West Tennessee Teachers 0.
East Kentucky Teachers 21, Georgetown (Ky). 0.
West Carolina Teachers 12, East Carolina Teachers 6
Louisiana Normal 26, Louisiana Tech 0.
Florida 7, Tampa 0.
Georgia Tech 14, Vanderbilt 6.
Kentucky 13, Georgia 6.
Tennessee 21, Alabama 0.
Mississippi 42, St. Louis U. 0.
North Carolina 14, Tulane 14 (tie).
Mississippi State 37, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Duke 33, Syracuse 6.
Virginia Tech 26, Centre 0.
Roanoke 30, Randolph-Macon 6.
Richmond 21, Gettysburg 0.
Virginia Military 16, Virginia 13.
William and Mary 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 16, Marquette 0.
Tulsa 15, Centenary 7.
Texas 14, Arkansas 13.
Texas A. & M. 20, Texas Christian 6.
Southwestern (Texas) 26, Abilene Christian 7.
Texas Mines 14, Wichita 0.
Oklahoma 27, Kansas 7.
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 27, Kirksville Teachers 0.
Southwestern Oklahoma State 6, Northwestern Oklahoma State 0.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 35, Idaho 0.
Denver 7, Utah State 0.
Colorado 13, Colorado State 0.
Ricks 13, Westminster 0.
Colorado Mines 20, Montana State 7.
Greeley State 13, Western State 0.

Far West

California 13, Washington State 7.
U. C. L. A. 20, Montana 6.
Oregon State 13, Washington 7.
Gonzaga 12, Oregon 7.
Whittier 27, Arizona State Teachers 13.
Occidental 15, California Tech 7.
Pacific University 14, Whitman 0.

Southeastern Standing

By the Associated Press

Team	W.	L.	Points For	Points Agst.
Tennessee	2	0	61	0
Kentucky	2	0	34	19
Tulane	1	0	12	0
Mississippi	1	0	14	7
Georgia Tech	1	0	14	6
Mississippi State	1	1	14	7
Auburn	1	1	7	12
Sewanee	0	1	0	40
Louisiana State	0	1	7	14
Alabama	0	1	0	21
Georgia	0	1	6	13
Florida	0	1	0	14
Vanderbilt	0	2	19	35

Big Seven

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Utah	2	0	0	95	13
Denver	2	0	0	39	7
Utah State	1	1	0	16	13
Colorado	1	1	0	19	16
Brigham Young	1	1	0	26	47
Colorado State	0	2	0	12	26
Wyoming	0	2	0	7	92

Big Six Standing

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Missouri	1	0	0	9	7
Nebraska	1	0	0	10	7
Oklahoma	1	0	0	27	7
Kansas	1	0	0	21	27
Kansas State	0	1	0	7	9
Iowa State	0	2	0	7	24

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Canadian Bluenose won third race of fisherman's series from Gertrude Thebaud to take 2-1 lead.

American Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Standings of the American Pro Football Association, including yesterday's games:

Southern Division

Club	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst.
Newark	2	1	1	49	37
Wilmington	2	2	0	69	46
Union City	2	2	2	54	64
Jersey City	2	3	1	61	34

Northern Division

Paterson	6	2	1	123	65
Providence	3	2	0	47	45
Brooklyn	0	4	1	16	74
Danbury	0	4	1	26	80

Results Oct. 22

Paterson 22, Newark 13.
Providence 6, Brooklyn 3.
Jersey City 17, Wilmington 6.
Union City at Danbury, postponed to Nov. 23.

This Week's Schedule

Sunday—Brooklyn at Newark; Wilmington at Union City; Jersey City at Paterson.

American Pro League

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23 (AP) — American Professional Football League standing:

Club	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.
Columbus	6	1	129	12
Los Angeles	2	1	40	19
St. Louis	3	2	52	33
Chicago	3	2	48	42
Cincinnati	2	2	31	50
Louisville	1	3	17	69
Dayton	1	3	26	93
Kenosha	0	3	22	45

Results Oct. 22

Columbus 27, Cincinnati 0.
Los Angeles 24, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 17, Kenosha 15.
Next week's games:
Oct. 29—Columbus at St. Louis; Kenosha at East Chicago.

Southwest Standing

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Texas A. & M.	1	0	0	19	7
Baylor	1	0	0	20	6
Texas	1	0	0	14	13
Arkansas	1	2	0	34	46
Texas Christian	0	2	0	19	34
Rice	0	0	0	0	0
So. Methodist	0	0	0	0	0

Missouri Valley

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	0	36	13
Washburn	1	1	32	47
Tulsa	1	1	28	23
Washington	1	1	62	38
Creighton	1	2	62	38
Drake	0	1	0	7
St. Louis Univ.	0	0	0	0

Tennessee Leads Undefeated

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Best defensive marks among the nation's college football leaders have been established by Tennessee, the New Britain (Conn.) Teachers, Oberlin College and Arizona's Tempe Teachers, all unscored upon.

Three of the smaller schools—Marshall of West Virginia, with 165 points in five games, Indiana's Manchester with 161 points in four tests, and San Jose State with 170 points in seven contests—have been the most touchdown-conscious.

The sectional representatives:

East

	Games	Points For	Points Agst
Cornell	3	86	13
Penn	3	34	7
Duquesne	4	79	13
Catholic	4	120	13
Marshall (W. Va.)	5	165	26
Swarthmore	3	54	24
Wash. and Jefferson	4	50	25
Mansfield (Pa) Tchrs	4	75	20
Clarion (Pa) Tchrs	4	78	7
Slippery Rock	4	81	13
New Britain Tchrs	3	86	0
Maine	4	87	87

Midwest

Ohio State	3	55	20
Michigan	3	138	20
Notre Dame	3	54	40
Knox College	4	64	13
Hillsdale (Mich.)	4	59	6
Oberlin	3	45	0
De Sales (Toledo)	3	84	6
Manchester (Ind.)	4	161	3
Earlham (Ind.)	4	40	6
Butler	5	108	13
John Carroll	3	26	8
South Dakota State	5	86	20

South

Tennessee	4	102	0
Mississippi	4	131	7
Kentucky	4	114	19
La. State Normal	5	84	6
Lenoir Rhyne	5	106	7

Southwest

Texas A. & M.	5	106	16
Tempe (Ariz.) Tchrs	5	109	0
Arkansas Tech	4	84	13

Far West

Oregon State	4	46	25
San Jose State (Cal.)	4	170	9
Colorado Mines (Golden)	4	77	24

Big Ten Standing

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Michigan	2	0	0	112	7
Ohio State	2	0	0	36	20
Indiana	2	1	0	50	38
Iowa	1	1	0	39	56
Northwestern	1	1	0	13	20
Purdue	0	1	0	13	13
Minnesota	0	1	1	33	36
Illinois	0	1	0	6	7
Chicago	0	1	0	0	85
Wisconsin	0	2	0	7	27

Billy Dwell, pitcher for Muskogee, turned in his uniform to play pro football.

Football Stars

(Week End of Oct. 21

By the Associated Press

Lou Zontini, Notre Dame—Gained 127 yards in 16 tries to lead Irish to 14-7 win over Navy.

John Yacina, Duquesne—Scored tying touchdown on Dick Cassiano's fumble as mighty Pitt fell, 21-13.

George McAfee, Duke—Tallied three touchdowns as Syracuse was beaten, 33-6.

Ken Kavanaugh, L. S. U.—Added two more touchdowns to his record as Loyola fell, 20-0.

Hermie Rohrig, Nebraska—Did everything but lead the band as the Huskers topped Baylor, 20-0.

Tom Harmon, Michigan—Scored 18 points against Chicago as the Maroon took its worst licking in history, 85-0.

Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A.—Made three touchdowns as Montana fell, 20-6.

Beryl Clark and Byron Potter, Oklahoma—Gave the Sooners the necessary spark for 27-7 victory over Kansas.

Jack Crain, Texas—Beat Arkansas almost single handedly, 14-13.

Dave Allerdice, Princeton—Tossed one touchdown pass and scored once himself as the Tigers defeated Columbia, 14-7.

Johnny Butler, Tennessee—Raced 56 yards for first score to start the Vols on victory trail that led to 21-0 win over Alabama.

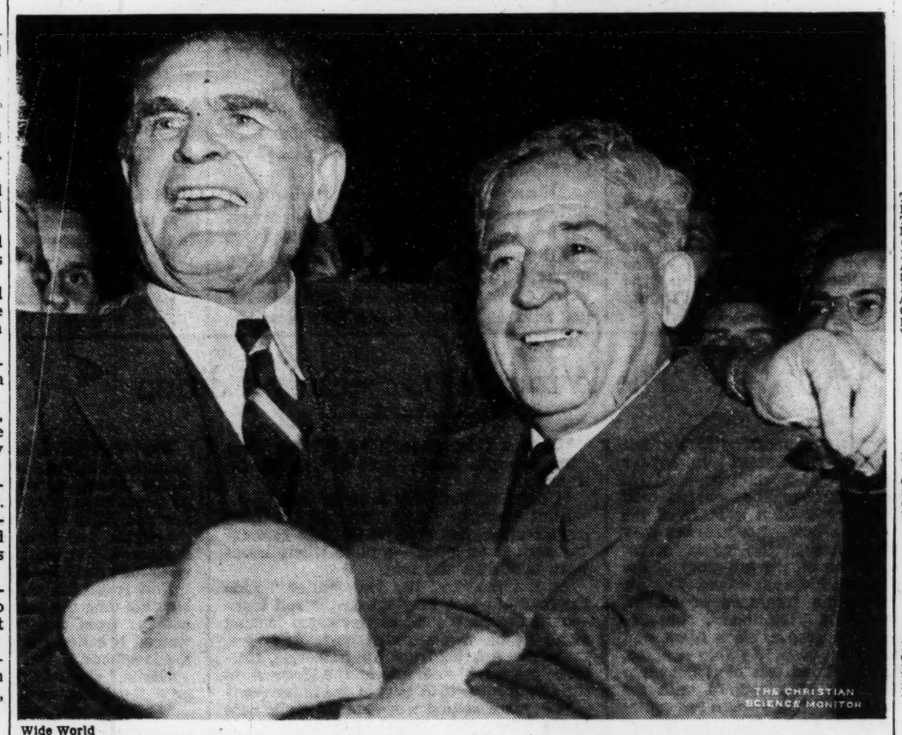
Jim Lalanne, North Carolina—Threw two successful touchdown passes in five minutes to tie Tulane, 14-14.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Connie Mack denied reports Babe Ruth would manage Philadelphia Athletics.

Veteran Coaches in Reunion



Wide World

STOCKTON, Calif. — The grand old men of American football met again on the gridiron battlefield after 32 years, when in 1907 Pop Warner's Carlisle Indians won over A. A. Stagg's University of Chicago. Pop won again last week end with his San Jose Staters beating Stagg's College of the Pacific 13-3. Pictured together just after the game: Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner, left, and Amos Alonzo Stagg. Stagg is in his fiftieth year of football coaching; Warner, his forty-fourth.

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The Home Forum

Blackberry And Apple

"HELLO, the roof's leaking!" I remarked, as I came into the kitchen one evening on my return from work.

"Marmalade," said Rose with Looking-Glass logic. She was engaged on her first attempt at making marmalade and, by overboiling, had sent a cloud of it to the low yellow ceiling; the cloud had condensed and was now descending in a sticky dew.

Jam-making is one of the few country crafts that have retained their fascination for city-dwellers. Though not one London family in a million may churn their own butter or bake their own bread, innumerable metropolitan housewives still enjoy an exchange of jam-recipes at the approach of each fruit-season and, when it is over, a counter-exchange of sample jars to test the results. In the course of a single summer, we have received in this way black-currant from Harrow, mulberry from Chelsea and Siberian crab apple from West Norwood.

* * *

So far, Rose has kept to the more commonplace varieties of jam. To obtain the fruit for these, at an economic price, is merely a matter of knowing the nearest local market and on which day of the week it gets its new supplies from Covent Garden. But the true expert sees a jam-jar in every tree and harvests the red clusters of the mountain ash as readily as she does blackberries and boils up rose-petals as if they were cooking-apples; she has to seek her ingredients further afield.

* * *

Predominantly a green and gray room, our kitchen has a bright facing added by the scarlet and white window-curtains, saucepans and other kitchen gear. When jam-making is the order of the day, Rose is to be seen in this kitchen at an early hour, standing in a flood of sunlight and gazing thoughtfully at the large dresser that covers nearly the whole of one wall. She is not contemplating the prickly-pear design on our dinner-service nor the comfortable lines of our honey-colored milk-jug from the Saar; she is marshaling her impedimenta for the day's work, first the fruit, the sugar, and the scales, next the preserving-pan of burnished copper that began its labors in her great-great-grandfather's kitchen in Pall Mall when George III was reigning, then the big wooden spoon for stirring the jam and the lesser spoon for ladling the jam into jars; and, finally, the jars themselves, the glossy cellophane jar covers and the little bands for holding the covers in their place.

* * *

I know little of the central operations in jam-making; they are performed while I am at the office and can be looked up in any good cookery book. But directly I get back in the evening I am invited to taste the jam, sometimes still warm; and to give an independent opinion on its flavor, its sweetness, and the likelihood of its setting to the desired consistency.

My real contribution to the work, however, is to write out in a clerkly hand the white oval labels, which are meticulously affixed to every jar to record the nature of its contents, the date of making and any other points of interest. Recognition has long been given to the services rendered to calendar-making and time-keeping by objects as diverse as stars and thistledown; and, in view of my labels, it is now time similar recognition was accorded to jam-cupboards.

* * *

"Was it on the 13th or 14th Henry last came to see us?" I asked Rose recently, when trying to check some engagement.

"It was the day after I made the Morella cherry," she replied. "I had to get it done before he came; I never feel he's properly fed without his favorite jam." A visit to the jam-cupboard, a glance at the label on a pot of cherry, and I had the date I needed.

It is easy to open a jam-cupboard; it is not always so easy to close it. Making jam in the home is good and eating it is good, but there is also an extraordinary satisfaction in just looking at it. Instead of the odd couple of jars, bought at the stores for current use, there are red jars and purple jars, green jars and golden jars, jams and jellies, marmalades and cheeses, shelf upon shelf gleaming with translucent color, the secret of jam-making's survival in transfer from farmhouse to flat.

P. J. H. H.

Season's End

The elderberries and wild grapes are gathered;
on the red stubble of the buckwheat fields
the shocks of dark grain stand like bird flocks
that never move. Woodbine burns over the fences;
crimson waves of sumac roll against the hills.
The hickory trees are yellow as butter
fresh from the churn; squirrels work in their branches.
The sun slants south; fingers of sunlight
move slowly over the pasture fields.
Hawks soar in high space over the valley.
Blue jays scream at the woodlot's edge,
and flocks of robins gather the last dried chokecherries
among the tangles of brush and goldenrod and purple asters.

FRED LAPE

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NAUSICAA THROWING THE BALL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ILLUSTRATION FOR HOMER'S "ODYSSEY": *A Drawing by John Flaxman*

IT WAS NATURAL that John Flaxman (1755-1826) should become a sculptor and draftsman. His father molded and made plaster casts which he offered for sale. At that time there was a great demand for such plastic wares, inasmuch as the art of the Greeks and Romans had become popular throughout Europe.

During childhood John Flaxman drew and modeled after the figures in his father's workshop. All his early schooling was in Greek and Roman literature. When he was twenty he was taken into the workshop of Josiah Wedgwood to make models for his plaques and vases, portraits, and friezes. In 1780 he became the friend of William Blake, upon whom he seems to have exercised some influence.

John Flaxman, however, achieved widespread fame, not through his chief occupation of sculpture but through a hobby—the art of illustration. He soon received commissions to make series of illustrations for English translations of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." Other drawings were made later for the tragedies of Aeschylus, and for Dante.

Reproduced here is one of the plates for the "Odyssey," "Nausicaa Throwing the Ball," and depicting this verse:

"Forth from her snowy hand Nausicaa threw
"The various ball; the ball erroneous flew
"And swam the stream: . . . "—Book 6, line 133.

It is the episode wherein Nausicaa and her maidens come to the seashore to wash their pretty garments. While waiting for these to dry, they play a game of ball not far from the spot where Ulysses is resting. Minerva, whom we see here poised in mid air in the background, has determined that Nausicaa shall come to the aid of Ulysses. She causes Nausicaa to throw the ball so that it will fall near him.

Flaxman had studied ancient Greek vases and was guided by their concise drawing. Yet there is a personal and original quality in his drawing which is a credit to his good taste and skill.

D. A.

Slow Motion as Art

THE ONLY MEANS other than the dance yet discovered for the exploiting of movement for its own sake is the cinema. . . .

Here we may contemplate the beauty of motions far slower or far faster than are exemplified in actual moving things; but particularly the beauty of motions of exceeding slowness.

For, somewhat strangely, it is motion verging upon complete stillness that seems to hold the full perfection of its kind. . . . Indeed any movement of any visible thing may acquire an almost incredible significance provided only it may be seen at the extreme possible limit of retardation. And then sometimes it may be experienced as the very quintessence of motion, neither of this thing nor of that, neither rapid nor slow, but motion quintessential. To the extent that the cinema can facilitate this kind of revelation it would seem to deserve ranking as at least a minor form of art.—From "Beauty," by H. H. PARKHURST. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

How Should One Read a Book?

IF TO READ a book as it should be read calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, insight, and judgment, you may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that it is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a lifetime of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers; we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics. But still we have our responsibilities as readers and even our importance. The standards we raise and the judgments we pass steal into the air and become part of the atmosphere which writers breathe as they work. . . . And that influence, if it were well instructed, vigorous and individual and sincere, might be of great value now when criticism is necessarily in abeyance; when books pass in review like the procession of animals in a shooting gallery, and the critic has only one second in which to load and aim and shoot and may well be pardoned if he mistakes rabbits for tigers, eagles for barndoor fowls, or misses altogether and wastes his shot upon some peaceful cow grazing in a further field. If behind the erratic gunfire of the press the author felt that there was another kind of criticism, the opinion of people reading for the love of reading, slowly and unprofessionally, and judging with great sympathy and yet with great severity, might this not improve the quality of his work? And if by our means books were to become stronger, richer and more varied, that would be an end worth reaching.

Yet who reads to bring about an end, however desirable? Are there not some pursuits that we practise because they are good in themselves, and some pleasures that are final? And is not this among them?—From "How Should One Read a Book?" in "The Second Common Reader," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Life Is Eternal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CONTEMPLATION of Life as deathless brings the true sense of joy, freedom, freshness, and newness. To discern and steadfastly hold to the fact that Life is eternal enables one to keep this sense of freshness, joy, and freedom. It eliminates any sense of hurry and confusion, because one knows that since Life is eternal all are, in reality, living in eternity now.

The knowledge that Life is eternal assures one of the certain accomplishment of good, for time is a mortal belief of limitation which cannot interfere with this accomplishment. Since Life is eternal, sickness, accident, or any untoward circumstance cannot frustrate man's realization of the fact. Thus, as one loses fear of and belief in sickness and accident, he is protected from experiencing them.

Spiritual understanding enabled Christ Jesus to overcome death; and in the measure of our understanding we, too, are enabled to overcome whatever phase of error confronts us. One who is suffering from sickness can, through the same power which enabled the Master to overcome death and come forth from the tomb, overcome the error that prevents one from enjoying health.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 45): "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ment with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

Certainly a new sense of life appeared to those who saw the Master after his victory over death, life over which death has no control. Today, through the study of Christian Science, one gains the understanding of Life as eternal, for divine Science explains what the great Way-shower did, and how he did it. Discerning the truth of being, one loses belief in death as real, and glimpses eternity.

One of the Tenets of Christian Science, as given by Mrs. Eddy, is (*ibid.*, p. 497), "We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith to understand eternal Life, even the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter."

Of Christ Jesus, the Bible says that he "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin" (Hebrews 4:15). Each of his victories over error led toward his great final triumph, the overcoming of death for himself. So each time we, through the realization that man is the reflection of divine Love, overcome anger, resentment, intolerance, or sickness, we are approaching closer to the divine height where we shall prove death to be an illusion. The writer of Hebrews speaks of Jesus' overcoming of death (2:14, 15) that "he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage."

How grateful we should be to the one who so unswervingly trod the narrow way, in order that he might give to us undeniable proof that Life is eternal! Let us, then, accept this fact unreservedly, and reject any belief that would try to keep us from demonstrating this truth.

Mrs. Eddy says of Christ Jesus' disciples (Science and Health, p. 34): "His resurrection was also their resurrection. It helped them to raise themselves and others from spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities. They needed this quickening, for soon their dear Master would rise again in the spiritual realm of reality, and ascend far above their apprehension. As the reward for his faithfulness, he would disappear to material sense in that change which has since been called the ascension."

After the Master's resurrection and ascension, Peter, who because of fear had denied the Master just before the crucifixion, spoke so fearlessly and convincingly on the day of Pentecost that many accepted Christianity. He and John were so uplifted by the Master's victory over death that they were able to heal a man who had been lame from birth; and when the priests took them into custody, Peter again fearlessly voiced the truth, and they were released. So greatly was Peter imbued with the truth that Life is eternal, that when one of the early Christians named Dorcas died, he was able to overcome the belief of death as real and restore her to life.

Through spiritual contemplation of the method of the Master's victory over death, we, too, can raise ourselves "from spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities." Let us then keep before us the glorious fact that Life is eternal. Rejoicing in this grand spiritual truth, we achieve the true sense of life, joyous and free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΖΩΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΑΙΩΝΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ θεώρησις τῆς Ζωῆς ὡς ἀθανάτου φέρει τὴν ἀληθινὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς χαρᾶς, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς δροσερότητος καὶ τοῦ νέου. Ἡ διάκρισις καὶ ἡ σταθερὰ παραδοχὴ τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία κάνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἱκανὸν νὰ κρατῇ αὐτὴν τὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς δροσερότητος, τῆς χαρᾶς καὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας. Ἀπομακρύνει πᾶσαν αἴσθησιν βίας καὶ συγχύσεως, ἐπειδὴ ξέρει κανεὶς ὅτι ἀφοῦ ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία ὅλοι πράγματι ζοῦν εἰς τὴν αἰωνιότητα τώρα.

Ἡ γνῶσις ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία βεβαιώνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον περὶ τῆς βεβαίας ἐπιτυχίας τοῦ καλοῦ, διότι ὁ χρόνος εἶναι μία θνητὴ δοξασία περιορισμοῦ ἡ ὁποία δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἐπέμβῃ εἰς τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν αὐτήν. Ἀφοῦ ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία, ἡ ἀρρώστεια, τὸ δυστύχημα, ἤ οἱαδήποτε ἄλλη δυσμενὴς περίστασις δὲν μποροῦν νὰ ματαιώσουν τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πραγματοποίησιν τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου. Τοιουτοτρόπως ἐφόσον χάνει κανεὶς τὸν φόβον τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ τοῦ δυστυχήματος καὶ τὴν δοξασίαν εἰς αὐτὰ προστατεύεται ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ τὰ ὑποστῇ.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις ἔκαμε τὸν Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ἱκανὸν νὰ νικήσῃ τὸν θάνατον· ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ δὲ τῆς νοήσεώς μας γινόμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς ἱκανοὶ νὰ νικήσωμεν οἱανδήποτε φάσιν πλάνης μᾶς παρουσιάζεται. Ἕνας ὁ ὁποῖος πάσχει ἀπὸ ἀσθένειαν μπορεῖ, διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς δυνάμεως ἡ ὁποία ἔκαμε τὸν Κύριον ἱκανὸν νὰ νικήσῃ τὸν θάνατον καὶ νά ἐξέλθῃ ἀπὸ τὸν τάφον, νὰ νικήσῃ τὴν πλάνην ἡ ὁποία τὸν ἐμποδίζει νὰ ἀπολαμβάνῃ τὴν ὑγείαν.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 45): "Δόξα εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ εἰρήνη εἰς τὰς ἀγωνιζομένας καρδίας! Ὁ Χριστὸς ἔχει ἀποκυλλήσει τὸν λίθον ἀπὸ τὴν θύραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἐλπίδος καὶ πίστεως, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως καὶ ἀποδείξεως τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Θεῷ, τὰς ἔχει ἐξυψώσει εἰς δυνατὴν ἑνότητα μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τὴν θείαν του Ἀρχὴν, Ἀγάπην."

Ἀσφαλῶς μία νέα αἴσθησις ζωῆς ἐφανερώθη εἰς ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι εἶδαν τὸν Διδάσκαλον μετὰ τὴν νίκην του ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου, ζωῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας ὁ θάνατος δὲν εἶχεν ἐξουσίαν. Σήμερον, διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀποκτᾶ κανεὶς τὴν νόησιν τῆς Ζωῆς ὡς αἰωνίας, διότι ἡ θεία Ἐπιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ τί ἔκαμεν ὁ μέγας Ὁδηγὸς, καὶ πῶς τὸ ἔκαμε. Διακρίνων τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εἶναι, χάνει κανεὶς τὴν δοξασίαν εἰς τὸν θάνατον ὡς πραγματικὸν, καὶ συλλαμβάνει ἐκλάμψεις τῆς αἰωνιότητος.

Ἕνα ἀπὸ τὰ ἄρθρα πίστεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅπως τὰ δίδει ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἶναι (αὐτόθι, σ. 497), "Ἀναγνωρίζομεν ὅτι ἡ σταύρωσις τοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασίς του ἐχρησίμευσαν διὰ νὰ ἐξυψώσουν τὴν πίστιν νὰ ἐννοήσῃ τὴν αἰώνιον Ζωὴν, ἤτοι τὴν ὁλότητα τῆς Ψυχῆς, τοῦ Πνεύματος, καὶ τὸ μηδὲν τῆς ὕλης".

Περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, ἡ Βίβλος λέγει ὅτι ἐπειράσθη "κατὰ πάντα καθ' ὁμοιότητα χωρὶς ἁμαρτίας" (πρὸς Ἑβραίους 4:15). Κάθε νίκη του ἐπὶ τῆς πλάνης τὸν ὡδήγει πρὸς τὸν μεγάλον του τελικὸν θρίαμβον, τὴν νίκην ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου δι' ἑαυτόν. Οὕτω καὶ ἡμεῖς, κάθε φορὰν ποὺ, διὰ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, νικῶμεν τὴν ὀργὴν, τὴν ἀγανάκτησιν, τὴν μισαλλοδοξίαν, ἤ τὴν ἀσθένειαν, φθάνομεν πλησιέστερα εἰς τὸ θεῖον ὕψος ὅπου θὰ ἀποδείξωμεν ὅτι ὁ θάνατος εἶναι πλάνη. Ὁ συγγραφεὺς τῆς πρὸς Ἑβραίους ἐπιστολῆς ὁμιλεῖ διὰ τὴν νίκην τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου (πρὸς Ἑβραίους 2: 14, 15) "ἵνα διὰ τοῦ θανάτου καταργήσῃ τὸν τὸ κράτος ἔχοντα τοῦ θανάτου, τουτέστι, τὸν διάβολον, καὶ ἀπαλλάξῃ τούτους, ὅσοι φόβῳ θανάτου διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν ἔνοχοι ἦσαν δουλείας."

Πόσον εὐγνώμονες ἔπρεπε νὰ εἴμεθα εἰς ἐκεῖνον ὁ ὁποῖος τόσον σταθερὰ ἐβάδισεν εἰς τὴν στενὴν ὁδὸν, διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ μᾶς δώσῃ τὴν ἀναντίρρητον ἀπόδειξιν ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία! Ἂς παραδεχθῶμεν, λοιπὸν, αὐτὸ τὸ γεγονὸς ἀνεπιφυλάκτως, καὶ ἂς ἀπορρίψωμεν κάθε δοξασίαν ἡ ὁποία θὰ προσεπάθει νὰ μᾶς ἐμποδίσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν αὐτὴν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει διὰ τοὺς μαθητὰς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σ. 34): "Ἡ ἀνάστασίς του ἦτο καὶ ἰδική των ἀνάστασις. Τοὺς ἐβοήθησε νὰ ἀναστήσουν τὸν ἑαυτόν των καὶ ἄλλους ἀπὸ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀμβλύτητα καὶ τὴν τυφλὴν πίστιν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν πρὸς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῶν ἀπείρων δυνατοτήτων. Ἐχρειάζοντο αὐτὴν τὴν ἐμψύχωσιν, διότι μετ' οὐ πολὺ ὁ ἀγαπημένος των Διδάσκαλος θὰ ὑψοῦτο καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὸ πνευματικὸν βασίλειον τῆς πραγματικότητος, καὶ θὰ ἀνελαμβάνετο πολὺ ὑπεράνω τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς των. Εἰς ἀνταμοιβὴν τῆς πιστότητός του, θὰ ἐξηφανίζετο διὰ τὴν ὑλικὴν αἴσθησιν εἰς τὴν μεταβολὴν ἐκείνην ἥτις ἔκτοτε ὠνομάσθη ἀνάληψις."

Μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν καὶ ἀνάληψιν τοῦ Διδασκάλου, ὁ Πέτρος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀπὸ φόβον εἶχεν ἀρνηθῇ τὸν Διδάσκαλον πρὸ τῆς σταυρώσεως, ὡμίλησε τόσον ἄφοβα καὶ πειστικὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς ὥστε πολλοὶ ἐδέχθησαν τὸν Χριστιανισμόν. Αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ Ἰωάννης εἶχαν τόσον ἐξυψωθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν νίκην τοῦ Διδασκάλου ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου ὥστε ἦσαν ἱκανοὶ νὰ θεραπεύσουν ἕνα ἐκ γενετῆς χωλὸν· ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἱερεῖς τοὺς συνέλαβον, ὁ Πέτρος πάλιν εἶπεν ἄφοβα τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἀπηλευθερώθησαν. Εἰς τοιοῦτον βαθμὸν ὁ Πέτρος ἦτο ἐμποτισμένος μὲ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία, ὥστε ὅταν μία ἀπὸ τὰς πρώτας Χριστιανὰς ὀνόματι Δορκὰς ἀπέθανε, ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ νικήσῃ τὴν δοξασίαν τοῦ θανάτου ὡς πραγματικοῦ καὶ τὴν ἐπανέφερεν εἰς τὴν ζωήν.

Μὲ τὴν πνευματικὴν μελέτην τῆς μεθόδου τῆς νίκης τοῦ Διδασκάλου ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ ἡμεῖς δυνάμεθα νὰ ἀναστήσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς "ἀπὸ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀμβλύτητα καὶ τὴν τυφλὴν πίστιν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν πρὸς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῶν ἀπείρων δυνατοτήτων". Ἂς κρατῶμεν λοιπὸν ὑπ' ὄψιν μας τὸ ἔνδοξον γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία. Ἀγαλλόμενοι εἰς τὴν μεγάλην αὐτὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἀποκτῶμεν τὴν ἀληθινὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς ζωῆς, τερπνῆς καὶ ἐλευθέρας.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Fishermen Off Palermo

Like a blue stretch of thought the sea lies calm,
Bright in the noonday sun. The boats drift out
Like music from the lime tree and the palm
Scenting the harbor waters. Now a shout
Shatters the silence and the nets go down
Burning like molten gold into the sea;
Swiftly as flying fish they leap and drown,
Sucked under the slow tides breaking quietly.
The old men drowse and nod the time away;
Their sons stretch on the deck and think and stare
Into the lighted sky. With dying day
They draw the nets and, singing high and clear,
Turn shoreward, having promises to keep,
The old men only rendezvous with sleep.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

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The Wizard of Oz—Early Edition

IN 1902 it was, one morning in the fall of the year down on a Missouri farm not far from the Ozarks, that a small boy and his mother went to their mailbox on the road more than a quarter of a mile from the house. There was a lane, of course; but they loved the path through the woods, bright and dreamy now in all the fall glory of the trees—oak, maple, hickory, sumac. The air was filled with the fragrance of acorns, black walnuts, wild persimmons, chinquapins, papaws, wild grapes, black haws, and other woodland harvests. As they walked, they heard the belated call of a bobwhite and saw the flash of a redbird with his wonderful "topknot." There was a red squirrel, too, flirting his bushy tail and chattering, and a complacent raccoon with his rings and mask. The creek, which brimmed with water in other seasons of the year, was dry now; and the little boy and his mother walked in its rocky bed.

"Do you think there'll be a letter from Aunt Georgia today, Mother?" asked the little boy.

"I hope so, Paul. It's time for one."

Aunt Georgia, young sister of the little boy's mother, had gone to Chicago recently "to work in an office"—a place where books were published and sold.

At the mailbox, the two waited beside the road—in fact, they sat on the rail fence—until the rural mail carrier came jogging along in his two-wheeled cart. And, yes, there was a letter from Aunt Georgia, Chicago postmark and all, and addressed to little Paul himself. A part of the letter read:

"They are selling a wonderful book here in the office, 'The Wizard of Oz.' I wrote so many letters about it that I wanted one of the books for myself and asked to buy it, but my employer kindly gave me one. I enjoyed reading it and now I'm sending it to you. Mother will love reading it to you."

Next day the illustrated book arrived—beautiful, exciting, not only to the child but to his parents as well; and all winter long its pages were a source of much entertainment to little Paul. Before the fireplace in the lights and shadows of early evening, Scarecrow, Tin Woodman, Dorothy, and Lion were his imaginary playmates.

Now it is 1939, and fall of the year again; but this time the scene is in a southern city not far from the Pacific Ocean, where a woman is called from her dinner to answer the telephone.

"Hello," she said, into the telephone, and an enthusiastic, manly voice replied:

"Hello, Aunt Georgia. Come with me to a movie this evening?"

"What movie?"

"The Wizard of Oz."

"Oh! Come right along, Paul. I'll be waiting for you."

P. Y.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1939

Moon Stars In Show of Single Run

Premiere starts early and lasts late but that's all — Eclipse takes no curtain call.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

A lunar eclipse that should provide New Englanders with a rip-snortin'-ring-peeler celestial show is scheduled by astronomers as the coming attraction of the week. It begins at 1:42 p. m. E. S. T. on Oct. 27. The peak of obscuration takes place between midnight and one a. m., the following morning. It's all over by 4:31 a. m. If you plan to attend, don't be late for the opening. Celestial events begin on time. Seats are available to all in North and most of South America, and many parts of Europe and northern Asia. Even the Eskimos are invited.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course it could happen only in Boston. A local radio station conducted a quiz program the other night between a team of North Shore debutantes and a squad of taxicab drivers. The taxi drivers won. The next time you take a cab in Boston don't fail to chat with the driver. You may acquire a liberal education.

♪ ♪ ♪

General Electric's tiny "capillary water-cooled mercury lamps" capable of producing a beam of more than 25,000,000 candlepower, are to be used for a new type of searchlight now being manufactured at the Lynn Works. Three of the high pressure lamps, each rated at 1,000 watts and no larger than a pencil stub in size, are mounted close together within a regulation searchlight. Whereas the carbon arc, source of light in present-day searchlights, requires attendants to adjust and replace the carbons, the mercury light with its automatic cooling and ventilating unit will function by itself. The first lamps will be used by GE itself to illumine it's skyscraper headquarters building in New York City, augmenting present flood-lighting of the structure.

♪ ♪ ♪

A feeling of security is the best asset which parents can help to give their children—and they can do the most toward providing it by forgetting pride and parental ambition and helping the children to develop along the lines of their own interests and abilities. That was the quite unselfish conclusion reached in a panel discussion at the closing session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., last week.

"Regardless of parental hopes and ambitions," said Mrs. Mathew J. Mathews of Worcester, leading the discussion, "this is the only way open practically to this important attainment,"—the ability to feel secure because of enjoyment of work done to the fullest capacity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rhode Island's insistence that enforcement of reasonable speed rules can increase highway safety, was justified again in figures for the six New England States compiled by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company.

The company reported last week that official records showed a nine per cent decrease in automobile fatalities for New England as a whole for the first nine months of the year, compared to the same period in 1938. Rhode Island led the list with a 26 per cent decrease. Massachusetts had the smallest reduction—eight per cent. Only Maine reported an increase—six per cent.

♪ ♪ ♪

"It's a great thing to have something outside our own planet. Let people look up to the stars for comfort," counseled Dr. Annie J. Cannon, Harvard astronomer, the other day. Now Harvard Observatory offers an opportunity to do something about taking this advice. It has just announced four public open nights on Oct. 27 and 30 and Nov. 1 and 3. Visitors will hear lectures and may look through the Observatory's telescopes. Tickets must be obtained in advance from the Observatory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Have you tried eating any luminescent candy lately? Probably you have and didn't know it. Dr. Frances G. Wick of Vassar disclosed recently to the Optical Society of America that most hard candies give off faint light glows in the process of manufacture. When dropped into liquid or ice the thin hard candy emits "triboluminescence" or faint light rays. Most of the experimental work was done with wafer type candies. The effect is believed to be the effect of sugar crystals rubbing against one another to produce frictional "sparks." Candy that is flavored with wintergreen is especially affected.

Brookline Survey Bids

Bids for the conducting of a municipal survey of the Brookline town government, for which $15,000 was appropriated by the town meeting last March, will be opened Oct. 30, the Selectmen said today. The survey will include the organization and maintenance of every phase of the Town services.

Rescued French Tanker Crew Arrives on the Black Hawk

Wide World

Scene on Deck of The Black Diamond Liner as Craft Docked

Left to right—Capt. Robert Andrade of the torpedoed Miguet; Miss Andrade, sister of the rescued Captain who met him in Boston; Francois Briere, French Consul in Boston; Mrs. R. T. Hodge, wife of the rescuing Captain who was on vacation in Europe, and Captain R. T. Hodge of the Black Hawk. At right is Vandalin Gacarek, a seaman of the Black Hawk who was in the wheel house when the torpedoed craft was discovered.

Boston Greets Survivors Of French Tanker

Black Hawk brings into port the captain and 38 sailors rescued from torpedoed Miguet.

Thirty-eight sailors and the captain of the French tanker W. Emile Miguet, one of the largest tankers in the world and the biggest commercial vessel yet bagged by Nazi submarines, arrived in Boston today on the Black Hawk. They were the first torpedoed survivors to be brought here directly from a disaster in the War Zone.

Three hundred miles off the coast of England, riding low with 18,000 tons of casing head oil taken on at Port Arthur, Texas, Sept. 17, the Havre-bound tanker was surprised at dusk on Oct. 12 by a German U-boat which fired on the explosive freight carrier without warning.

Capt. Robert Andrade, the only one in the group who could speak English, said when the rescue ship, the Black Diamond Liner reached port, that he had time only to get one S. O. S. call out before the submarine began to shell the tanker and that he and his men were barely able to escape in the one lifeboat which was left after the shelling.

Hailed the Submarine

"I hailed the submarine after the first burst of shell fire," he said, "and asked permission to take my men off before the vessel sunk. The German commander granted this and all 39 of us crowded into the one lifeboat.

"We were packed in like sardines, but otherwise we suffered no particular discomfort during the more than 31 hours we floated before the Black Hawk picked us up two days later. We had food and plenty of water and the sea was comparatively calm."

Captain Andrade said the only casualty was an apprentice seaman who was killed by a shell which struck the crew's quarters.

Swung Across Bow

After the crew had taken to the lifeboat, the submarine swung across the Miguet's bow, standing by within 100 yards, and fired a torpedo which made the vessel buckle but stall remain afloat. Then the submarine suddenly departed on the trail of the British Steamer Heronspool, which it sank, it was subsequently learned. Then it returned and sent an incendiary shell into the Miguet which lighted the sky with a red glare.

It was learned today that the President Harding started to answer the SOS of the Emile Miguet but missing the lifeboat of survivors, proceeded on to the rescue of the crew of the Heronspool.

The survivors barely escaped a longer passage than 31 hours in the open sea when they were picked up by the Black Hawk at 2 a. m., on the morning of Oct. 14. The American ship saw the lifeboat's flare but thought a submarine was using this method of halting the vessel.

Interviewing Difficult

Interviewing the survivors was achieved today only after some difficulty. The French Consul, Francois Briere, gave orders, according to newspapermen, forbidding them to board the Black Hawk and interview the men. When the vessel tied up at National Dock, East Boston, customs men carried out that order.

It was then brought to the attention of the officials that two newspapermen had gone down the harbor on a cutter and had come up again with the survivors and without restrictions on asking questions.

Permission then was granted to the press to go aboard but the odds continued against them. They found that the Captain alone in the 39 spoke halting English. The press was inarticulate so far as the crew was concerned because it knew no French.

Mr. Briere and H. Ainsley Highman, Boston Agent of the French Line, remained to perfect arrangements for housing the survivors until they can be sent to France.

Amherst Students Invite Their Dads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 23

Dads of Massachusetts State College students will have an opportunity to enjoy a day of college life—without the studies—Nov. 18, when the State College holds its annual "Dads' Day."

The program, as outlined by Co-chairmen Jean Davis of Waltham and George Atwater of Westfield, will include the State College — Rensselaer football game Saturday afternoon, and the revival of the Bay State Revue, a student vaudeville venture, on the preceding Friday. All fraternities and sororities will hold open house, and during the day fathers may visit the classroom sessions, unless otherwise persuaded.

Drive Started On Education In Insurance

In presenting the "Annual Message of Life Insurance," which opened last Thursday in Boston as a part of a national educational campaign when President Roosevelt's son Elliott addressed a luncheon of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, the Boston Association plans to continue to place emphasis upon public education on the accomplishments of insurance principally through an especially made Hollywood motion picture.

This is not a "sales drive," George P. Smith, President of the Boston Association, asserted today, but a strictly educational campaign. The motion picture, "Yours Truly, Ed. Graham," depicts the efforts of typical people to obtain security. It is a 25-minute film which will be loaned to fraternal and civic groups, women's clubs and similar organizations on request.

The Association is also sponsoring locally a prize contest for short articles on "What Life Insurance Did in My Family"—"success" stories of what was accomplished by a policy insuring a college education, or other financial rewards of thrift and regular saving. These entries must report benefits received from payment of life insurance. They should be mailed to the Boston Life Underwriters Association, 150 Congress Street, Boston, before Feb. 1, 1940.

Governor's Wife Thumbs Recipes To Use Big Squash

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall was reported today to be searching through half a dozen cook books for various ways to cook squash. Her husband, the Governor of Massachusetts, was presented with a 45-pound Hubbard squash at the Executive Office this morning.

The presentation was made as the Massachusetts Squash Growing Committee initiated the Commonwealth into an eat-more-squash campaign to use up the 20,000 tons grown in the State this year.

Radio Station WCOP Loses Frequency Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Massachusetts Broadcasting Corporation, operating station WCOP at Boston, lost today its contest in the United States Court of Appeals against he Federal Communications Commission's decision to permit the Northern Corporation, operating station WMEX, Boston, to Broadcast on the 1,470 kilocycle frequency with five kilowatts power and unlimited time.

The Court dismissed the Massachusetts corporation's appeal, saying it was similar to the case brought by the Yankee Network, Inc. (WAAB, Boston) and decided Aug. 14 in the Commission's favor.

The Massachusetts corporation had contended in effect the construction would affect its inetrests adversely.

U.S. Farm Plan Declared Way To Prosperity

T. D. Campbell, industrial farmer, says stabilization and conservation of soils are winning.

Prosperity is coming back to the West through the Government's allied soil conservation and price stabilization plans, Thomas D. Campbell, leading American wheat grower and cattle rancher—and stanch Republican and Chicago Union League member—declared when interviewed in Cambridge.

The noted agricultural engineer, inventor of the Campbell grain dryer and developer of the Campbell windrow method of harvesting and threshing grain, spent the week end with two daughters in college here.

For the first time in years, he reported, farmers all through the West are able to catch up with their bills, the International Harvester Company's collections have been better than for decades, and mail order houses have enjoyed greatly increased rural sales.

Honor Where Honor Is Due

"I am a Republican myself," he said, "but I refuse to let partisanship stand in the way of giving honor where it is due—to President Roosevelt and the unbiased agricultural experts he has gathered to advise him in formulating the farm program. They have done a wonderful job in the face of a flood of unfair criticism skillfully circulated by certain financial interests, especially the New York Wall Street group."

In his opinion, Mr. Campbell said, American democracy is not endangered so much by Fascism or Communism abroad, or by their propagandists here, as by the continual fire of adverse criticism directed at the President and the Government. Such criticism does not weaken any one party, he declared, so much as the whole democratic basis of the American system—by destroying public confidence in the processes by which leaders, portrayed as being incompetent, or worse, have been elected and placed in office.

Farmers' Best Friend

"Uncle Sam," he asserted, "is the best friend the farmer has. I am not afraid of regimentation as long as I have the power to go to the polling place and cast my secret ballot for the men who set up regulations for my own good.

"Abusive criticism of our Government," Mr. Campbell repeated earnestly, "is the greatest menace to democracy. The constant, ceaseless, never-ending, unjustifiable criticism directed at it and the President, is more to be combatted—if we are to preserve our constitutional liberties—than any of the 'subversive influences' we hear so much about."

Mr. Campbell owns and operates a 47,000 acre farm at Hardin, Montana, and with John J. Raskob, New York capitalist who has frequently criticized New Deal policies, owns a very much larger cattle ranch in the Southwest.

Where Harm Comes

"Over-grazing is the cause of the greatest harm—including the dust storms—of the West," he explained, "and the Department of Agriculture's plan of keeping a large proportion of farm land for grazing in the course of rotation systems, and of evicting cattle from much of this at regular intervals, is solving the problem."

Of the 47,000 acres he owns at Hardin, only 18,000 at a time are now under cultivation, and from much of the rest cattle are kept away—so that grass has a chance to grow normally, free from close cropping by the cattle and from the grinding of their hoofs.

Compensating for the loss of revenue from the idle land, he went on to explain, is the Government's plan of lending money on wheat kept in storage on farms after harvest—at a fair price, and of ordering it to be sent direct, when needed, to points at which a demand has developed.

This year, Mr. Campbell stated, he received 53 cents a bushel for his wheat—virtually bought by the Government and stored free of charge by him on his own farm.

Piled Up Overhead

The difficulty with the earlier Hoover-Legge plan was, he said, that the grain was shipped at once to Government storage facilities at specified points, from which it had to be expensively re-shipped later to meet demands that developed elsewhere, sometimes coming back over the same railroad tracks.

Preparedness Only Is Urged By Brewster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine, Oct. 23 — America now must turn to a proper preparedness for defense —"not any more adventures overseas in Europe or Asia, but an adequate preparation to defend the Americas," Representative Ralph O. Brewster declared Saturday at exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Post Office here.

"Hangars and airplanes and mechanically trained youth are the products to which America must now turn its genius," he said.

"The work experience schools at Eastport and at Dexter—developing mechanical aptitudes in nearly 600 young men—are rapidly being recognized as models for youth training throughout the United States.

"Poland shocked the world into a realization that today military activity is almost entirely mechanized. Yet most American mechanics are not of military age. In two decades craft training for American boys has been almost negligible. Apprenticeship is largely a forgotten job. The assembly line and the very perfection of modern motors under peace time conditions on our rapidly improving highways have curiously enough reduced the call for mechanical aptitude.

"Henry Ford recently pronounced New England the greatest reservoir of mechanical genius the world had ever known. This means that New England in the next decade will once again come into its own. Maine boys and Maine industries will find their great opportunity in an America that is once again upon the march."

Mountain Hikers Object of Search

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Oct. 23—Forest rangers and volunteer forces searched the icy slopes here today for Miss Anne Pearsall and Edward Coughlin, both of Lowell, and Robert Vastaw of Billerica, Mass.

The search began soon after midnight this morning when the trio failed to return from a Sunday hike.

Temperatures dropped 16 degrees during the night, and there were heavy snowfalls and high winds, the rangers reported. They were hopeful the lost hikers had found refuge in a cabin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature near freezing tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness probably followed by rain Tuesday night; moderate northwesterly winds tonight, diminishing and shifting to northeasterly Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; increasing cloudiness on Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder in the east portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in the northwest portion in the afternoon or night.

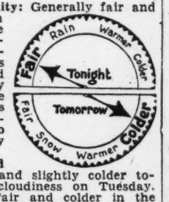
Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight; fair on Tuesday.

Vermont: Slightly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy followed by light rain or snow in the afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwesterly winds tonight, diminishing Tuesday and shifting to north; fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 23 to Oct. 28, 1939, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional light rain over north portion the first half of the week. General rain Thursday or Friday followed by much colder weather Thursday night and Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	43	Minneapolis	39	39
Chicago	48	47	New Orleans	70	68
Denver	47	45	New York	47	45
Helena	46	46	Norfolk	53	52
Kansas City	50	50	Philadelphia	48	47
Los Angeles	62	61	St. Louis	48	47
Miami	72	70	San Francisco	56	56
			Washington	49	49

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 23.
B—Minimum, Oct. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:49 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 8:16 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

Boston 'El's' 5-Cent Zoning Changes Put Before Court

The Massachusetts Supreme Court today was asked to prevent the Boston Elevated from putting into effect its readjustments of the five cent fare for local riders. Suit was filed by Louis Sandler and by Leon E. Serkin, Boston Attorney.

Last Friday the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated announced that on Nov. 1 distances that one may ride for five cents will be shortened or placed back on the original local basis—with an average length of almost two miles. Now one may ride as far as six miles for a nickel.

In filing their petition to the Supreme Court Mr. Sandler and Mr. Serkin, the latter who says he is representing the commuters of suburban cities, declare that the Elevated will be violating the law if it puts this into effect. The law states, they say, that an increase in charges can only be made after the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is notified. Also, they assert, the Metropolitan Transit Council must be notified of the proposed changes in fares.

A hearing in the Supreme Court will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 31, on the question of a restraining order to prevent the changes being put into effect without the authority of the Transit Council.

Third Battalion Off for Panama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 23—For the first time since the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., was stationed here shortly after the World War was ended, the Third Battalion—564 officers and men—sailed away today, aboard the Army transport Chateau Thierry. Its destination is Panama.

The group is part of the reinforcements for defense of the Panama Canal, nearly 1,200 others having sailed from Boston Saturday. Another 1,000 will sail from Portland on the St. Mihiel, Oct. 30.

During the World War, the Fifth Infantry guarded the Panama Canal, and after the Armistice, patrolled the Rhineland as part of the Army of Occupation. Many of the men have been at Portland ever since.

Boom in Port Business Recorded

Port of Boston Business

A mild boom developed in the commerce of the Port of Boston last week it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. The figures show substantial gains over last week and were well ahead of the corresponding week a year ago.

Heavy imports of wool, more than 1,000,000 pounds, were a feature of the port's activities last week. Duties collected show substantial gains due in part to the heavy withdrawal of merchandise from warehouse, upon which duty was paid.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 21, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,991,170	$2,202,015
Imports for warehouse	621,292	318,788
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	649,227	404,582
Duties collected	627,520.	470,696
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,134,894	774,566
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 21	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	14,868,444	12,961,120
Duties collected	$8,383,583	$6,558,083

Politics Charged in Trade Policy

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, reiterating his determination to test the constitutionality of reciprocal trade agreements, today wrote Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady that the whole question of our foreign policy in regard to foreign trade, including the trade agreements, "seems to be based upon politics rather than economics."

The Governor's letter to Mr. Grady was in answer to one from the Assistant Secretary which in turn was in answer to the Governor's original declaration of his hope to have the United States Supreme Court test the validity of the pacts.

"There is so much to be said in opposition to the present policy of trade agreements and the international free trade point of view which prompts them that this correspondence could go on interminably," Mr. Vanderbilt wrote.

Since it would be extremely difficult for the two schools of thought to meet on a common ground for a reasonable settlement, it becomes the duty "of those responsible for the protection and welfare of their constituents in the various states of the Union to have the facts presented before an impartial judicial tribunal such as the Supreme Court of the United States," the letter added.

Student Peace Group to Expand

Expansion of the American Independence League into a nationwide organization of students opposed to American participation in the European war was disclosed at Harvard today. The League, which sprang into being simultaneously at Harvard and Princeton, and was quickly augmented by similar organizations at M. I. T., Amherst, Columbia, Smith and Haverford, now has 20 affiliate groups in various Eastern and Western colleges, it was announced today.

Ralph H. Cutler, Harvard senior, said the League was dedicated to destroying any "defeatist attitude toward the possibility of our staying out of war."

Student members, he said, will attempt to analyze war propaganda and expose its sources.

The League believes, he said, that domestic problems require the full attention of citizens.

Jewish Groups In Campaign To Raise Funds

The 1939-40 campaign of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies to raise funds for welfare purposes got under way today as hundreds of workers began solicitation work throughout Boston and its far-flung suburbs.

In launching the 1939-40 campaign of the Jewish philanthropies before a large gathering at the Hotel Statler last night, Henry Ittleson, New York financier, declared that "all the recent tragic and sensational events in Europe place in sharpest relief the importance of the role that philanthropy must continue to play in our social life, if we are to continue to enjoy our American rights and opportunities."

The campaign will continue for three weeks with the forces of the Business Men's Council, the Women's Division, and the Junior Division of the Associated throwing their entire support behind the drive.

Louis E. Kirstein, President of the Jewish Philanthropies, told the group, "Through the campaign we discharge our responsibility to preserve those precepts and customs of our fathers to provide for the needy, to heal the sick and preserve the network of educational social services which are the very essence of our Jewish way of life.

"The funds we raise are turned over to the Community Federation. This arrangement has been worked out between us and the Community Federation as the best way of serving the social service program of the entire community."

Presiding over the meeting was Bernard E. Brody, Chairman of the Dinner Committee. Reuben B. Gryzmish, General Campaign Chairman, announced more than 1,500 volunteer workers would be out today solicitng for funds. About 1,000 women will assist in the campaign work, Mrs. Max E. Bernkopf, Chairman of the Women's Division, said. They will solicit from the residential districts.

No goal has been set by the Associated as it is the wish of the Campaign Committee not to be limited by a quota.

Museum Concerts Planned

The Sunday afternoon concerts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will begin the first Sunday in November. Every other Sunday afternoon they will be given at 2:30, from November to June. Then during June, July and August, 1940, there will be one program each. As last year, the program will be devoted largely to early music ranging from plainchant and polyphony through 18th century chamber music. Early instruments will be used almost exclusively.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 2:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin'," new musical comedy by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Rubin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres, Lana Turner and Anita Louise. 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "First Offenders," with Walter Abel. 2:10, 5:15, 8:24.

Exeter—
"The Wizard of Oz." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "The Ware Case," starring Clive Brook and Jane Baxter. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25 3:25 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

University—
Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:40, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m. 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean, Don Cummings, Nan Grey and Virginia Weidler. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable.

Tremont—
"On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Rosalie," with Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters. 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:10, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Mischa Auer and Baby Sandy in "Unexpected Father." Also "These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner.

RKO-Boston—
"Coast Guard," with Randolph and Frances Lee. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:05. Also "They Asked for It." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 5:26, 9:30. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Advanced Students. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Start of Sheriff Dowd Hearing May Be Delayed

The trial of John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County, on charges of conspiracy to extort and extortion brought by the Bar Association of the City of Boston, may not start on Nov. 13, it was learned today.

The Bar Association has refused to give the Sheriff further details of charges demanded by his counsel, unless ordered by the Court so to do. Sheriff Dowd asked for the names of alleged co-conspirators and other facts. The Bar Association declined on grounds that it is still making an investigation.

Francis Juggins, counsel for Sheriff Dowd, said he would ask the court for a hearing on this refusal. Such action would delay opening of the trial.

Halloween Day Opens a Week For the Apple

When you are bobbin' for apples on Halloween, whether you know it or not, you'll be celebrating the beginning of National Apple Week. This year the observance will be from Oct. 31 to Nov. 6.

James Handly of Quincy, Ill., Secretary of the Missouri Valley Apple Growers Association, was the originator of Apple Day. Although he founded it in 1905 little was done about its observance until 1913 when the International Apple Association began its observance and later arranged with Mr. Handly for a permanent date. Halloween Day was chosen. This later was broadened to National Apple Week and eventually it was observed internationally.

The object of the week, of course, is to give publicity to the apple and to increase its consumption.

Apple growers throughout the northeastern part of the United States, through their co-operative organization, New York & New England Apple Institute have planned with the trade, both chain and independent merchants, to feature native apples this year throughout their entire territory. This will make the inauguration of the most vigorous advertising and merchandising campaign ever attempted to promote native apples.

Stores throughout the Country are taking advantage of National Apple Week promotion to push their own sales through advertising in local papers, special store displays and combination offers. Advertising material has been distributed to merchants by the Institute which will be used in conjunction with the store displays.

The current advertising and publicity campaign in eastern States, sponsored by the apple Institute is representative of the promotional efforts of the several regional associations of apple growers throughout the Country.

Food features and recipes appearing on the women's pages of daily and weekly newspapers, cooking school demonstrations in all large cities, news articles on apples are examples of the types of supplementary publicity efforts that are helping to teach the public to know and ask for native apples, resulting in increased consumer demand for the fruit and affording the grocer increased sales and more profits.

Activity Studied Inside the Stars

Deep in the stars, where temperatures of more than 1,000,000 degrees exist, there is enough heat to force the nuclei of hydrogen, carbon, and other elements into combinations that give off large quantities of heat and light. Such superheated material in the interior is subject to tremendous pressures, both from the weight of the outer layers of the stars, and from the generated light and heat which are forcing their way out to the surface.

That astronomers may have a better understanding of the nature of such forces acting far below the surface of stars, Dr. Philip M. Morse of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today presented an elaborate table of opacity calculations before the New York Academy of Sciences.

These calculations disclose the resistance (opacity) which the internal material offers to the passage of light and heat. Thus astronomers can calculate more easily and efficiently the weight which a star's core can support without collapsing. The tables will permit them also to understand better the source of the sun's heat and the nature of ordinary fluids, Dr. Morse pointed out.

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New England Prosperity Drive Is On

Mayor Tobin Greets Mrs. Frances Beamer Russ

Mrs. Russ of Hingham was chosen "Typical Consumer" by the Committee of 13 chain stores in the campaign which is co-sponsored by the Marketing Committee of the New England Council

Six States Plan Greetings To 'Mrs. Typical Consumer'

Leaving East Boston airport today, "Mrs. Typical Consumer," in the person of Mrs. Frances Beamer Russ of Hingham, Mass., began a four-day tour of New England. She will call on Governors, Mayors and other officials in an effort to publicize the "New England Days" prosperity drive. The 10-day campaign was launched by chair store groups.

Following a greeting by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows in Augusta, Maine, Mrs. Russ, who was chosen to represent the typical consumer by a committee of business and educational leaders, was guest of honor at a luncheon in Augusta.

Tomorrow she will proceed to Montpelier, Vt., and Concord, N. H. Wednesday she will fly to Hartford, Conn., and will spend Thursday in Providence. Thursday night she will be guest of honor at a banquet in Boston where she will report on her tour to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The chain store merchants announced today they have spent $5,000,000 in New England thus far in the New England Days drive. The goal is to boost total sales in the region to $10,000,000 above normal for the 10-day period.

The campaign was enthusiastically endorsed by Governor Barrows in Augusta today. "This concerted drive to concentrate on New England products is in keeping with the general spirit of New Englanders in their effort to maintain traditional successes in all lines of economic endeavor," Governor Barrows declared.

"New England Days," he continued, "coming annually, is designed as a stimulus to business and we, in Maine, appreciate the effort and the anticipated results."

The campaign will run through Oct. 28.

The 13 chain stores leading the campaign are: A & P Food Stores, Economy Grocery Stores, First National Stores, The Grand Union Company, W. T. Grant Company, H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., Kennedy & Co., S. S. Kresge Co., Liggett's Drug Stores, Melville Shoe Corp., J. J. Newberry Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., and the United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp.

Activities of other retailers are directed by the New England Council marketing committee working through the various retail organizations in co-operation with Chambers of Commerce and other civic and service groups.

Woolen Workers, Employers Sign

MAYNARD, Mass., Oct. 23 (AP)—An agreement barring strikes and lockouts at the Assabet mills for one year was signed today by the American Woolen Company and the United Textile Workers of America (C. I. O.).

The Assabet Mills employ about 1,800 persons. The agreement designates the Union as the sole collective bargaining agent for employees, provides for a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime and equal division of work among permanent employees during slack periods.

The "matter" of increasing wages, the Union said, was "left open for negotiation."

The American Woolen Company signed similar agreements for its mills in Lawrence, Plymouth, Skowhegan, Maine, and Dover, N. H.

Brockton Mayor Thanks Governor for Tax Cuts

Thanks for "determined and effective consideration of ways and means to reduce the State tax burden on cities and towns, as reflected in the rate this year," were extended today to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by Mayor Fred D. Rowe of Brockton.

"Except for the Governor's action, the necessary results would not have been achieved," Mayor Rowe wrote.

Station WRUL
For Tuesday, Oct. 24

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series '11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m).

8:00 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: symphony orchestra and pianist; news in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation"; lecture.

10:45 p. m.—"Music for Strings."

Harvard Has Its 'Repair Shop' For Mending of Poor English

Harvard's "Committee on the Use of English by Students" is working overtime this year, mainly because of the influx of student refugees, Dudley H. Cloud, Secretary to the Committee, declares.

Ordinarily the "busy, little-known office" in Holyoke House handles about 200 students a year in an effort to "make sure that a man who holds a degree from Harvard is able to write correct, effective English." And on Harvard standards, it might be added. But this year, because of the many students who are fleeing from lands torn by war, special instruction must be given to a very sizeable extra group.

"The eager industry of our foreign students makes us feel that the time they require is well spent," Mr. Cloud wrote recently in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Describing a typical day of work, he writes:

"A serious, spectacled Japanese appears with a volume of modern plays. The book bristles with yellow slips marking phrases that he wants explained; he is making a study of 'American slangs' The first one is: 'Look out, Hon; you're mussin' me up!' After a few preliminary stutters I take a deep breath and explain it as, 'Be careful Dear. You are disarranging my coiffeur!' He writes it down in the margin of the book. I look with apprehension at the half hundred slips remaining. In another year this student will be teaching English at the Imperial Univeristy in Tokyo. The thought that my stiff little explanations will come out pat in some Japanese classroom gives me a shudder."

The principal work of the "committee - with-the-long-name," which was established in 1915, the first of its kind, is with American boys. Mr. Cloud sends out blank cards to the faculty, requesting that students whose use of English is faulty be sent him for special instruction. Always after examinations the crop is especially large, because the "blue books," written under pressure, betray faulty grammar as does nothing else

Other recruits the Committee obtains on its own; but it "does not, as some undergraduates believe, go snooping about the Yard listening to conversations and taking note of split infinitives and dangling participles."

"I summon the students reported, asking to see samples of their written work. . . . Many, confronted with evidence of their own bad expression, . . . say cheerfully that they cannot improve it. 'I never could sling the bull like some guys do.' They regard ability to express an idea clearly in reasonable English as an inherited trait, along with blue eyes or red hair, not as something to learn. My job is to convince them . . . that a man can learn to write simple, clear English, if he can learn anything at all."

The results, he says, are good. "I have seen some spectacular progress. The explanation is, of course, that the student improves himself. I suggest ways in which improvement is possible, and persuade or coerce students to follow my suggestions. . . . Less than five per cent of the men are re-reported after we release them."

Chelsea Opens Bicentenary

Chelsea began observance of its 200 years of progress yesterday by references to its stirring history in churches participating in the bicentennial. The City has taken on a holiday air for the week's celebration, with homes and factories and public buildings decorated and illuminated at night, in preparation for the civic dinner Wednesday night, the parade Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and the exhibitions, midway and carnival Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

In place of the pageant, "Cavalcade of Chelsea," postponed until spring or summer on account of unsettled weather, the radio, twice daily, will call public attention to the bicentennial. Mayor Edward J. Voke, representatives of the various churches and other civic, fraternal and women's clubs leaders, will be on the air.

Thursday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock the Cary House in Parker Street, built in 1659, and once the home of Gov. Richard Bellingham, will be the center of a homecoming celebration. Mrs. Bertram Jones is chairman of the Home-Coming committee, assisted by Mrs. Martin T. Ford and Mrs. Marian Walper and a number of hostesses.

Effect of Wage-Hour Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The number of employees affected by higher pay and shorter hours in changes in the wage-hour law, effective at midnight, by States are as follows:

	Covered by wage-hour law	Receiving less than 30 cents	Working more than 42 hours
United States	12,611,700	690,000	2,382,500
Alabama	173,300	38,200	45,100
Arkansas	66,600	17,100	20,500
Connecticut	314,700	5,600	64,900
Delaware	28,900	1,800	7,400
Florida	102,700	23,800	33,600
Georgia	215,000	57,000	55,700
Louisiana	136,500	22,600	31,600
Maine	90,000	4,600	16,300
Massachusetts	643,200	19,800	143,800
Mississippi	71,400	26,000	22,700
New Hampshire	63,600	5,900	14,000
North Carolina	322,200	60,600	71,100
Rhode Island	125,600	2,600	24,300
South Carolina	156,200	41,400	25,700
Tennessee	212,000	43,200	59,400
Vermont	36,400	1,900	9,300
Virginia	213,400	26,600	43,400

Tribal Music Man

Courtesy Alfred V. Bliss

David Buffalo Bear

Son of Sioux Chief who will sing at annual meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association

To help Indians individually, as for example, aiding ambitious Indians to go through college, is one object of the Massachusetts Indian Association, which will hold its annual meeting tomorrow afternoon in the Old South Church.

To give the proper atmosphere, David Buffalo Bear, a "tepee" Sioux, living at present in Boston, will sing Indian songs at the beginning and the end of the meeting.

David Buffalo Bear's Indian songs will serve as introduction to the address of Jonathan M. Steere of Philadelphia, President of the Indian Rights Association.

New England Aids Wage-Hour Law

Study of the working of the Fair Labor Standards Act in the first year of enforcement, which ends today, shows that nearly half the convictions for violation of its provisions throughout the United States were secured in New England, according to Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director. He attributes the unusual record to a willingness on the part of New England manufacturers to co-operate with the Wage-Hour Division. He notes that all convictions achieved by the New England Regional Division (which does not include Connecticut) were on pleas of guilty.

He has found most New England manufacturers friendly to the purposes of the Wage-Hour Law; and he reports that small manufacturers regard the Act as helpful, because it tends to eliminate disastrous competition among firms with restricted capital.

Concerns found guilty of violating the Wage-Hour Law in New England have made restitution of $36,256 to 3,726 workers.

Mr. Eliot expresses the hope that by the first of the year he will have his present staff of 16 inspectors increased to 34.

Major Eliot to Give Series of Lectures

George Fielding Eliot, former Major, Military Intelligence Reserve, United States Army, will give a series of five public lectures in the Lowell Institute on "Naval History and Modern Naval Prospects," it has been announced.

The first in the series, all of which are to be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, will be on Tuesday, October 24, and will be "The Spanish-American War." The remaining lectures will be given on succeeding Fridays and Tuesdays and will be on the following topics: "The Russo-Japanese War," "Sea Power in the World War," "Amphibious Operations in the World War," "The Rise of American Sea Power," and "America's Present and Future Interest in Sea Power."

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—6:00 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4m.

ROME—8:15 p. m.—News; (9.67 meg.), 31.02 m.

PRAGUE—6:55 p. m.—Music and entertainment. OLR4A (15.23 meg.), 19.7 m.

BUDAPEST—7:00 p. m.—Airs from Hungarian operas. HAT4 (9:12 meg.), 32.8 m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Rome and Angani Chorus; Neapolitan songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.

CARACAS—8:00 p. m.—Concert orchestra. YV5RC (5.9 meg.), 51.7 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.

BERLIN—8:30 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic concert. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

LONDON—11:00 p. m.—News bulletins. GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

LONDON—11:15 p. m.—Variety. GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

PARIS—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, Oct. 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Against the Storm"	Treene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	reports: news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk: war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Bernard L. Sullivan
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Alexander Finger, talk
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Talk; Texas Ramblers
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Lewis Craddock, songs
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Henry King's Orch.	Perry Borelli's Orch.
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	pano; orchestra	Henry King's Orch.	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Fred MacMurray;	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Madeleine Carroll	Vocalist; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	in "Invitation to	"Youth Questions the	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author! Author!": lit-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Happiness"	Headlines": forum	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bunny Berrigan's Or-	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	chestra	nentals Quartet: orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Sen.	"G Men in Action"	"Pageant of Melody":	Perry Borelli's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Wagner, New York	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:30	Everett Hoagland's	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Music; 'Smilin' Pete'	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Silver Spurs"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It".	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"American School	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	of the Air"	"Harvey and Del"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	Talks; music	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Household talk	"John's Other Wife"	Talks; music	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; comment	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Gospel songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Piano soloist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. Wm. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Cafe Continental"	Address by Col. Frank	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	"Tone Tapestries": or-	Knox	Organ recital; soloist
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	gan and violin	Piano soloist	Organ recital; sports
2:00	Serial sketch	Forum: speakers	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Tune Tabloids"
2:15	Serial sketch	Forum: speakers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Tex and Slim"
2:30	"Your Family"	Forum: speakers	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	Forum: speakers	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Voice and organ	Sports reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	Forum: speakers	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Forum: speakers	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Book Fair	Forum: speakers	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00	Book Fair	Forum: speakers	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	Eddie Lee	Forum: speakers	"Stella Dallas"	Dance music	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Forum: speakers	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	Chelsea speaker
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Forum: speakers	"Midstream": sketch	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Continental Strings"
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Forum: speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen"	"Against the Storm"	Treene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Studio program	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Dance music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Government talk	Popular music
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Recorded music	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Dance music
8:45	Party": war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; Hugh	Frank Crumit; Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	Herbert; Hayton Orch.	Sanderson: quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks," lit-	"Fibber McGee and	"Opportunity Unlim-	Variety Hour. Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	erary program	Molly"; music	ited": speakers	tonio, director
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"Gene and Glen"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	tra; soloists	Rep. John McCormick	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance music
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series:	Dance music
10:45	Music; weather	informal interviews	House": drama; music	piano; orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Network speaker	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Dance music
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the weather doesn't stop changing on us at regular intervals, we're going to ignore not only it, but the seasons as well! The result may be that we'll be telling you about cool dotted Swiss numbers some day while you're enjoying a snowstorm; the idea being that if you'll wait a day or so, it'll be just what you need for a hot day.

Fortunately, however, there's one thing that goes on as per its original schedule, regardless of the temperature . . . and that's a football game. Which brings us to the business of eating, not only before, but afterwards. And that takes us to Schrafft's, where you can run in for a quick lunch (and there isn't a Schrafft's around that isn't convenient to a subway that we can think of, if you've decided to park the car) that will stay you until long after the boys have torn down the goal posts. Then, after an afternoon in the open, we can think of nothing more appealing than a good hearty steak dinner. Yes, this is also at Schrafft's, at the 356 Boylston Street store. Mr. Thayer began all this "Charcoal Broiled Dinner Special" business last year, and it "took" so well that he is repeating it again this year. It means that your steak is just as a steak should be, with a crisp, almost burned, outside. And do the men like that sort of thing! So you needn't hesitate one minute if the man at your side asks for a suggestion as to where to go and what to eat. Of course they're also in the throes of Halloween, and there are all kinds of colorful candies for little Ella and Horace to nibble on. Their red taffy apples (with a bit of marshmallow for the core!) are as big a buy as we've seen around for a mere dime in a long time. On sticks, of course. And there are also crystallized cream pumpkins, spooky black gelatin witches and cats, and so on. And a big fancy cake for the grown-ups' party may be had for $2.50 with much decoration. Incidentally, there's usually some kind of week-end special price on doughnuts, or coffee cakes, or some such food, and before we forget it, you can now get a club dinner at Schrafft's for from anywhere from 85 cents up. We saw the menu at this price, which started off with a fruit cup, and it certainly looked more than adequate.

* * *

Moth-proofed 'Nashua Purrey'

We dislike mentioning the little beasts . . . but when we run into them so often, we can hardly ignore them. Moths, we mean. We're fast getting to the point where we firmly believe that the time will soon come when every article of apparel that they'd be likely to attack will be moth-proofed before you buy it. We can hardly wait, for in the meantime we feel personally responsible for every moth that comes into the house; and the responsibility has us down! We saw a "Nashua Purrey" (you know, it means that it's as soft as a cat's purr, or something) for only $5, that was already moth-proofed. It was in a large size, and came in luscious colors. We mention it because the price is particularly interesting; to say nothing of the fact that there's a five-year guarantee against those little people we don't like to mention.

* * *

Those Chenille Spreads Cheaper

Sometimes we look at the heavy chenille spread on our bed, and almost moan when we think about how much less that same spread can be bought for today; for the prices in these lovely things have been brought way down since they started in on their way to popularity some three years back. Why, even $4.95 buys a huge (at least 97x104 if we're any judge) spread that's practically covered with tufted chenille. And a beautiful floral motif. In various colors, such as rose, peach, blue, green, orchid, or wine. At Sears, Roebuck's . . . at Park Drive and Brookline Avenue.

* * *

P. S. We saw a hat (well, that's what they called it) up at Ethel Atkins Shop, at 344 Boylston Street, that looked just like one of those big fluffy marabou powder puffs we're always hoping somebody will give us. For evening wear, of course, and it comes in either black or pastel colors. Some young thing will want it. Realizing that women use more than one shade, Lucien Le Long has put out a little "Tic Tac Toe" leather booklet of tiny lipsticks for a dollar. Three different shades, Robin Hood Red, Corsaire (for blues and wines), and Dianthus pink for pastels. And pastels, by the way, are definitely "in" for winter wear. Only they call them "baby colors."

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Maine Industrial Wages Held Lowest in New England States

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 23—Maine labor conditions came to the front again, this week, as a controversial issue when a Congress of Maine Parent-Teacher Association was told that a "virtual censorship" of true conditions exists because the State Labor Department lacks funds with which to investigate and publish its findings. Mrs. Noel Little of Brunswick, a former president of the organization who made the allegations, declared Maine industrial wages at an average of $450 a year are the lowest in New England, with the result that in many families children, whose parents are poorly paid, do not enjoy proper opportunities.

There have not been such outspoken remarks about alleged Maine labor affairs and wages made in the State since union organizers, branded as "outside agitators," conducted their campaign in the big shoe strike of 1937 in Auburn and Lewiston.

Apprised of the statements of Mrs. Little, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said that no labor group or its representatives had made protests to him of conditions in any industry in the State and, so far as he knew, none had been made to the State Labor Department officials. He said it seemed to him that if the need was as great as the remarks implied, some labor group would have taken action. As for the State Labor Department, the Governor pointed out that a Deputy Commissioner, Clarence Burgess, a man of long time labor connections, was added to the personnel this year and that the Department is better manned than ever before.

Of course, the Governor said, this department, like all others, is confined by the limits of its budget and doubtless would like more money just as would any of the other departments were the funds available.

In connection with the situation it may be recalled that acts which would have set up a "baby Wagner act," so called, for Maine to cover intrastate industries were rejected at the last session of the Legislature when a recess committee to study conditions and legislations was set up. The committee has not reported.

* * *

Desk for Redman

Governor Barrows prepared, this week, to set an extra desk in the Capitol and for a Democrat at that. Fulton J. Redman, Democratic candidate for Governor in '40, gets the desk and the voting public which has been watching the jockeying between the two on the question of State finances is getting a laugh.

Irked at Candidate Redman's criticism of State finances the Governor offered an opportunity to Mr. Redman or any non-partisan group to examine the books and make suggestions. Then Mr. Redman promptly accepted with the remark that if it took a Democrat to untangle the situation he'd be glad to be the one.

Indications that the State, for the first time since Governor Barrows took office, will have to float a loan in anticipation of taxes precipitated the discussion. State officials blamed rising commodity prices and the economy of stocking up on supplies for the apparent need for the loan. Mr. Redman particularly criticized the statement that a large sum was necessary to finance purchases of liquor for the State liquor stores in anticipation of price rises and said he thought a lot of Maine people would not think much of that.

Museum of Arts Lectures to Begin

Dr. John Rothenstein, Director of the Tate Gallery, London, will open the lecture series this season at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He will speak Wednesday afternoon in the lecture hall on British painting since 1900.

He is the son of Sir William Rothenstein, who was Director of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and a distinguished British painter. For some years Dr. Rothenstein was assistant to Dr. Mortimer Clapp of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Pittsburgh. His first post in England was as Director of the City Gallery at Leeds, after which he became Director of the three galleries of Sheffield, Yorkshire. He was called to the Tate Gallery a year ago.

At Leeds and Sheffield his main preoccupation was with contemporary art, particularly British. He has published various books on the subject. He is also the author of a novel, "Morning Sorrow," and has edited 16 letters from Oscar Wilde. He is visiting the United States primarily for the purpose of studying the collections in American museums, and museum installation, and he will return to England within the next six weeks. His own gallery, the Tate, is closed, and many of its treasures have been removed for safety. For the occasion of his lecture in Boston the Museum is hanging, in one of the bays on the main floor, a group of paintings by contemporary British artists with whom the lecture will deal.

Crane & Co. Raises Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALTON, Mass., Oct. 23—Wage increases of about 5 per cent went into effect today at two mills here, one of them being Crane & Company's paper mill, where much of the Government's currency and bond paper is made, as well as the Crane stationery. About 700 employees are affected.

Two Plays and One Musical Comedy to Open in Boston Tonight

'Lincoln,' 'Outward Bound,' And 'Nice Goin'' Scheduled

Three shows are scheduled to open in Boston tonight, the busiest Monday since the season began. Heading the list is "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which comes to the Opera House for its first engagement in a transcontinental tour. The performance this evening will likewise mark the return of Raymond Massey to the role of Lincoln after a summer's absence in Hollywood where a film version of the play has been in preparation.

Technical staff men of the "Lincoln" company arrived in town in advance of the players to prepare for a smooth-running first performance. The play has some 12 changes of scene, with consequent demands on the backstage crew.

While Mr. Massey and one company are on tour, another cast remains in New York with Richard Gaines in the Lincoln role. Besides Mr. Massey, the Boston players will include: Muriel Kirkland as Mary Todd, Augusta Dabney as Ann Rutledge, Clarence Chase as Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Martin as Ninian Edwards, Arthur Griffin as Bowling Green, David Clark as William Herndon, George Christie as Mentor Graham, Helen Kingstead as Nancy Green, and Calvin Thomas as Joshua Speed. Others in the company are: Elmer Jerome, George Matthews, Dearon Darney, Kelvin McCarthy, Richard Allen, Mary Parker, Guerita Donnelly, Robert Allen, Ann Eden, Emory Richardson, Jimmy Allen, John Payne, Donald Foster, Barrie Wanless, Thomas Tracey, Shirley Gregory, Allen Shaw, Ralph Chambers, and Joseph Wiseman.

According to an announcement from the Playwrights' Company, producers of the play, the following principals have elected to remain in New York with the Adelphi Theater Company: Adele Longmire as Ann Rutledge, Albert Phillips as Stephen A. Douglas, Wendell K. Phillips as William Herndon, and May Collins as Elizabeth Edwards. Beginning tonight, Joanna Roos will play Mary Todd opposite Richard Gaines as Lincoln, in New York, and supporting roles will be taken by Robert Porterfield, Grandon Rhodes, Alexander Clark, and Lewis L. Russell.

'Outward Bound'

At the Plymouth this evening "Outward Bound" will be presented as the second play of the subscription series conducted by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. The play, by Sutton Vane, was revived in New York last season with a successful run, and went on tour this season, beginning its journeys in Philadelphia.

The cast that comes to Boston is headed by Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed, and the list of players includes Harry Ellerbe, Louis Hector, Morgan Farley, Diana Barrymore, Reynolds Denniston, Henry Richards, and Stephen Courtleigh.

Schwab Musical Show

"Nice Goin'," a new musical comedy fashioned from "Sailor Beware," comes to the Shubert Theater this evening, after a brief preliminary visit to New Haven. The production is in preparation for New York. It was expected that the premiere performance would be given on Friday evening but it seems to have been postponed until Saturday to allow more time for preparation.

The new piece has been fashioned by Laurence Schwab from the play by Kenyon Nicholson, and has been provided with music by Ralph Rainger and Leo Robin. The cast includes Mary Martin, Lee Dixon, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton, Jack Barker, Vincent Gomez, Anthony Ross, Gloria Blondell, Helen Raymond, Carol Bruce, Edna Sedgewick, Don Tomkins, Jack Cole and his dancers, Four Squires, Bonita dancers, and others.

Plays Next Week

"Night Must Fall," which is now at the Copley Theater, will be followed next Monday by "The Royal Family," George S. Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's play, which was later made into a film under the title of "The Royal Family of Broadway."

"Adam the Creator" by Karel Capek will be given at the Peabody Playhouse on Tuesday, Oct. 31 by the New England Repertory Company as its second production of the season.

'Very Warm for May'

Latest information on "Very Warm for May," the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein musical, is that it will be brought to the Colonial in Boston after all, but on Nov. 6 nstead of Oct. 30. First reports from the try-out in Wilmington, Del., are encouraging.

For 'Key Largo'

The following additions are announced for the cast of "Key Largo," Maxwell Anderson's play, which comes here next month with Paul Muni in the leading role: William Challee, Ethel Jackson, Norma Millay, Richard Cowdery, Carl Malden, Richard Barbee, Eve Abbott, Alfred Etcheverry, Goldie Hannelin, Crahan Denton, Richard Bishop, James Gregory and Helen Carroll. The play is now in rehearsal under the direction of Guthrie McClintic.

In Howard Play

Players added to the cast of Sidney Howard's comedy, "Madam, Will You Walk," which was to have opened in Boston but which instead is to visit Baltimore and Washington before going into New York, are: Keenan Wynn, son of Ed Wynn and grandson of Frank Keenan; Florenz Ames, Lloyd Gough, John Kearney, and Edward McNamara.

© S. I. P.

Ann Todd and Ingrid Bergman
In "Intermezzo, A Love Story," opening today at the Keith Memorial

News of the Screen

James Hilton, who has prepared a screen adaptation of his novel, "We Are Not Alone," has been signed to a term writing contract by Warners. He currently is engaged in writing a screen play based on the Bronte sisters. "We Are Not Alone," which will be a Thanksgiving release, stars Paul Muni in a cast that includes Jane Bryan, Flora Robson, Una O'Connor, Alan Napier, James Stevenson and Montagu Love. Fourth of the Hilton novels to be brought to the screen—"Knight Without Armour," "Lost Horizon" and "Goodbye Mr. Chips" preceded it—"We Are Not Alone" is the first that he has adapted.

Craven as Adapter

Frank Craven has been assigned by Producer Sol Lesser to work on the screen adaptation of "Our Town," Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play. "Our Town" will go before the cameras in December, with Mr. Craven as the narrator on the screen, a part he also played on Broadway.

Mr. Craven will work on the adaptation in collaboration with Mr. Lesser under the long-distance supervision of Mr. Wilder. The latter will "edit by mail." The story from a dialogue of the original play, it is said, will be little changed, but there will be several innovations for the screen presentation.

Joan Bennett to Sing

Joan Bennett will be heard in two new songs when Walter Wanger's film production, "House Across the Bay," is released by United Artists. Preparatory work has been completed on the film, with Gladys George cast as the second feminine lead.

Mercury Group on Coast

George Coulouris, who is now going to Hollywood, is the last of the Mercury Theater actors to leave Broadway for eight weeks this season to appear in leading roles in the Orson Welles production of the Joseph Conrad story "Heart of Darkness," which Mr. Welles is making for RKO.

Since their initial production on Broadway, the modern dress version of "Caesar," Mr. Welles and John Houseman have used the same actors so far as possible in all of their theatrical productions, on CBS radio programs and for the phonograph recordings the Mercury Theater makes to supplement the Welles Shakespeare textbooks.

Already in Hollywood are Edgar Barrier, Frank Readick, Everett Sloane, Ray Collins, John Emery, Erskine Sanford, Gus Schilling, Jack Carter, and Norman Lloyd. All of them have appeared with Mr. Welles either on the stage or the radio or both. Mr. Welles expects to complete the picture by the end of January, after which he will prepare a production in the theater.

To Play Andrew Jackson

Hugh Sothern has been engaged for the role of Andrew Jackson in "Old Hickory," next in the Warner series of historical features in Technicolor. Frank Wilcox and Victor Killian head the supporting cast.

For "Virginia City"

Olivia de Havilland has been cast in the leading feminine role opposite Errol Flynn in the forthcoming Warner film, "Virginia City." The new film is the seventh in which Miss de Havilland plays opposite Mr. Flynn. Randolph Scott has been signed for an important male role. The director is Michael Curtiz.

Edgar Lualdi's Paintings

By Dorothy Adlow

Through October there will be on exhibition at the art shop of Trenouth and Ahlquist, paintings by Edgar Lualdi. Resident of Somerville, Mass., Mr. Lualdi received his first schooling in art at the Royal Academy in Florence, Italy. Further studies were pursued in Paris. He is showing for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Lualdi follows a prevailing tendency in oil painting. He works with dense pigment and strives to achieve a realistic illusion through apt spottings of color. It is a development of Impressionism heightened somewhat by the use of stark contrasts and vigorous accents. While the Impressionists used little black and white, and much pure bright color, their artistic progeny have restored black and white to the palette, thus extending the tonal latitude.

The subjects chosen by Mr. Lualdi are compact with interest. They are scenes of Paris, the flower market, Notre Dame Cathedral, the Seine River, Montmartre: there are views of Gloucester, the fishing boats, the harbor, and landings; and finally, views of the Boston waterfront.

In the latter Mr. Lualdi shows a tendency to become simpler in selection of detail, less fussy and disturbed in surface, purer in color, as if he were coming out into the light after the exotic richness and artificiality of the Parisian scene. Is this the quieting influence of the American atmosphere, or is it a characteristic change in the evolution of a growing artist?

H. W. Cheney Paintings

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, there is on exhibition a group of paintings by H. W. Cheney. The pictures consist of landscapes, portraits, and studio compositions.

Mr. Cheney has an intellectual approach to painting. All of his pictures show the result of careful planning. His portraits are least influenced by his calculated method. The studio compositions, on the other hand, conform to an orderly system of contrasts and mutually enhancing motives. One feels that every object is as pertinent in the composition as each brick is functional in a masonry wall.

This methodical handling of material corresponds to one school of thinking in the panorama of modern art. We refer to such outstanding examples as Charles Sheeler. We are reminded, in fact, of Mr. Sheeler in the landscapes of "East Gloucester" and "Provincetown Harbor." Mr. Cheney has established a very pleasing design relation between the buildings and intervals of space that separate them. Underlying are the basic angles, squares, and rectangles of geometric design.

An artist of such temperament seems least happy in portraiture, for somehow the personality of the sitter seems to come between him and his calculated surface pattern. There are variations, oddities, disbalances in the human image that interfere with systematic emphasis. We suspect that Mr. Cheney is bothered somewhat by the conflict imposed.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Exhibition of Section "A" of the 19th Annual competition of photographs. Through Nov. 4.

Boston Public Library — Exhibition of Boston Harbor relics, pictures and maps. Through Nov. 4.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Carroll Bill, pottery by Alice Lawton. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Society of Boston—Exhibition of oils by Harold W. Cheney. Through Oct. 27.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street — Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through Nov. 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Portraits by Channing Hare; pictures by John Pike. Through Nov. 4.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Junior League Gallery—Reproductions of Masters, Old and Modern. Oct. 24-Nov. 21.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Alfred Ybarra.

Symphony Hall—American water colors.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays. 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso, and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall — Violin-piano sonata recital by Harriette and Jules Wolffers. 8:30. Oct. 24.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Celius Dougherty and Vincenz Rusicka, duo-pianists. 8:15. Oct. 26.

Steinert Hall—Concert by John Thomas Warner, tenor. Florence Heggie Taylor, accompanist. 8:30. Oct. 26.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Oct. 27.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15, Oct. 28.

Boston Museum Shows Woodcuts

On exhibiton at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are woodcuts in chiaroscuro. They will be shown in the special exhibition galleries until Nov. 26. The several hundred prints present examples of work in chiaroscuro between the early years of the sixteenth century and the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The exhibition has been arranged by Henry P. Rossiter, Curator of Prints at the Boston Museum, with the collaboration of W. G. Russell Allen. Mr. Allen has lent freely of his own chiaroscuro prints, and has placed at the Department's disposal his critical notes and lists gathered over a period of years in preparation for his forthcoming catalogue. Among other leanders to the exhibition are Lessing J. Rosenwald, the Worcester Museum, Messrs. Knoedler & Co.

The present exhibition contains some of J. B. Jackson's work, as well as the rare first edition of his Essay on "The Invention of Engraving and Printing in Chiaro Oscuro" which he himself illustrated. There are also large numbers of prints from the Italian School, as well as examples of English, German, and Netherlands masterpieces in this method.

The exhibition is sponsored by the President of the Museum, Edward Jackson Holmes and Mrs. Holmes, the Director, George H. Edgell and Mrs. Edgell, and the visitors to the Department of Prints, which include George Peabody Gardner, Frederick G. Hall, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, W. G. R Allen, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Lee M. Friedman, Miss Ellen T. Bullard, George L. Batchelder, Jr., Charles P. Curtis, Fritz B. Talbot, David McCord, John Hudson Hall, Jr., Miss Aimée Lamb, Arthur W. Heintzelman, and Allan Forbes.

Shawn to Disband Group At End of Season's Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23—Ted Shawn will disband his group of men dancers and place his summer headquarters, "Jacobs' Pillow," in West Becket on sale in May at the close of his 1939-40 dance tour, he announced on Friday. Mr. Shawn said he would take a year off to prepare for the next chapter in his career. He did not explain what he is planning.

The current tour will mark the seventh consecutive season of this company.

'All Quiet on the Western Front'

When Carl Laemmle, Jr., produced, and Lewis Milestone directed, "All Quiet on the Western Front," they made one of the great anti-war films—a film to rank with "Kameradschaft" and "Grand Illusion."

New Universal has now issued an "uncensored version," which it is currently releasing. The "uncensored" apparently refers to several news reel sequences which have been added to the original print and to a commentary delivered with a menacing tone.

Some extraordinarily fine talent went into the making of "All Quiet on the Western Front." The book was by Erich Maria Remarque. Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott provided a screen play which caught the horror of the conflict, the protest against its complete shattering of all decent, human values. Louis Wolheim, Lew Ayres, John Wray, Raymond Griffith, "Slim" Summerville, Russell Gleason, William Blakewell, Walter Browne Rogers, Ben Alexander, Owen Davis, Jr., Beryl Mercer and many other players contributed brilliantly to its bitter tragedy.

Even so the present alterations have not been able completely to distort the film's magnificent message. "All Quiet on the Western Front" is decidedly worth seeing again. Forget that menacing voice which obtrudes so harshly and unnecessarily on something which was a masterpiece not to be tampered with. Forget the new prologue. Remember only the anti-war message which is even more powerful and applicable today than it was when "All Quiet on the Western Front" was first made—with malice towards none.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Miranda to the Rescue

Told by Henry Beston

Part Two

There was something irresistible about Miranda's singing, for. of course, she was a magical person.

First Whiteskin stood up on the rail and, joining his little paws, dove down into the waves. Pola followed. And Niva, with a glance of regret behind her for the glittering life she was leaving, leaped after them.

Led by Miranda and escorted by a seal or two, they made their way towards the island, and with the first feel of the clear cold water—the first thrust of their strong white paws—all regret left the three bears and they followed Miranda, rejoicing in their new freedom.

You can imagine the excitement of the bear family on the island when these wonderful visitors heaved out of the water and appeared magnificently on the beach. It took days for them to exchange the story of all their adventures.

New Friends

Now the young bears always had companionship; always had someone to do things with. Orso practiced swimming with Pola, Art read aloud to the beautiful Niva, and Stella romped all over the island with Whiteskin, while Papa and Mama smiled with contentment at the happiness of their children.

The polar bears, who were of course wonderful swimmers, chose for their home a cave on the east side of the island, which they reached after a five minutes' swim around the southeast promontory.

Mama Bear sent them many things to make the cave comfortable, but they liked it plain, and it scarcely mattered, for most of the day they spent at the Miranda, visiting their neighbors. The island was filled with the sound of happy voices all day long, and none were happier than Orso's and Pola's. Before very long they came to Papa and Mama Bear to tell them that they were thinking of getting married.

"A very good idea," said Papa and Mama embracing them both with joy. "A new daughter! Think of it. This island has brought us great happiness."

"From what Niva tells me," said Pola, "you'll have two new daughters before long, Mama Bear—may I call you that?"

It was while the preparations for the wedding were going on, and Miranda was spending her spare time exploring the wrecks she knew about for a suitable gift for the bride—she had found a very fine necklace of heavy Spanish gold, in fact—it was during this interesting moment that the bears had their opportunity for leaving the island.

Ship Ahoy!

One morning a sail was seen approaching from the south. It was a coasting vessel on its way home to Nova Scotia, taking a course unusually well out to sea, which would bring it close to Isle o' Bears.

"I'll get you out my best white petticoat!" cried Mama Bear, greatly excited. "You can wave it, Papa, at the end of a stick and someone's sure to see!"

The little bears thought of all the new things that they would be seeing and doing, and altogether in a babble of exclamations and delighted talk they hurried down to the beach where Papa found a long light pole to which he could fasten Mama's petticoat.

"What's all this?" asked Miranda's cool, charming voice from the billows. "Is it some new game?"

"Oh Miranda!" they cried, turning, "we're going to signal the schooner. They'll surely stop and take us off. Think how exciting. We're going to be rescued!"

"From what?" asked Miranda in a sad voice.

The bears looked a little taken aback.

Second Thoughts

"Of course," they said, "you've been wonderful to us, Miranda, and we love Isle o' Bears, but people shipwrecked on islands are *always* rescued sooner or later. It's what happens, Miranda, dear."

"I suppose so," said the mermaid and made no attempt to dissuade them, but each bear began to think "From what?"

"From my snug little cabin with its new curtains and the picture of Queen Victoria and the good smell of cooking and the steamer-chair on the deck?" thought Mama.

"From the little cave we were fitting out just for ourselves?" thought Orso and Pola.

"From the path on the mountain where we've walked until we know every turn and view?" thought Art and Niva.

Drawn by Frank Dobias

The little bears had a hundred visions of their favorite playhouses among the bushes and rocks, and Papa Bear thought—

"From peace and freedom? What can we ever get to repay us for peace and freedom?"

The paws that held the pole ready to raise it dropped down again. Papa Bear flung the flag to the sand, raised his head and looked at all the family gathered about him in a circle.

Papa Bear Speaks

"My dears," he cried in a ringing voice, "or rather, my bears! why should we look further? Why should our story end in the usual way? We have been rescued already, rescued from slavery and emptiness, from laziness and being stared at. We have been rescued from being separated from each other; we have been rescued from excitement that leads nowhere!

"I see it all so clearly now, we have been rescued from the world—to live once more in the golden age of bears. This is our corner of Eden, before man became unfriendly and cruel and beasts became afraid. We need wait for nothing better than this. We have been rescued from waiting, and Miranda, lovely Miranda is our rescuer, the only one we shall ever need."

All the bears were carried away by the eloquence of Papa Bear, for it spoke to something deep, deep in their own hearts.

"Hurrah for Isle o' Bears and Miranda!" they cried and the seagulls, who always loved to shout, added their shrill cries from above, "Hurrah for Isle o' Bears and Miranda!" and the seals raised their sleek heads and barked, "Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah for Isle o' Bears and Miranda!"

And Miranda, lovely Miranda, in her embarrassment and pleasure began once more to comb her golden hair, but she was so pleased she could scarcely see her reflection in her golden mirror for the warm tears of happiness that filled her eyes.

(The End)

A Broomstick Ride

If I could ride a broomstick,
I'd far a-brooming go
To find the cookie-cutter man
Who fashions flakes of snow.

I'd seek the hands that mould the clouds
And watch their magic way.
(The famed North Wind this artist is,
I've heard some people say.)

I'd call upon the one who paints,
With beauty on his brush,
Gay-breasted birds, a Westing sun,
The autumn tree and bush.

I'd find the music man who makes
Upon his pipe the notes
That come—as evening draws her shade—
From little feathered throats.

And then I'd ride back home and tie
My broomstick in its stall
And seek my humble, waiting bed,
To dream about them all.

MADELYN G. COBHAM

© A. Binder, Berlin, Germany

In Story Land

'Tis an old street
In an old town,
Where the sun slants d . n,
And the children look
On a picture book.
Are the words sweet
That you read?
Is the deed
Bold and good?
Is the princess fair?
Does the prince care
As he should?
Does it all come well
In the end?
Is the dragon slain
With a bright sword?
Does the prince find
The princess kind,
And a faithful friend,
Who keeps her word?
Is the meaning plain?
Who can tell?

A. J. S.

A Normandy Boy

Jules was a fair haired little boy, with blue eyes as clear as sapphires, who lived in Normandy, the land where the north, or Norse, men beached their Viking ships some thousand years ago.

Normandy, a province of old France, lies along the banks of the English Channel, stretching for miles to the westward along the shore, a land of apple orchards, and oak trees and fields of red and white buckwheat. A land of fine cows and strong farm horses, of women wearing white caps, or coifs, and sabots, or wooden shoes. A land of sloping hills and babbling brooks, dear to the hearts of artists all over the world.

Jules came from a quaint little old town, with a beautiful flower market in its ancient square and many fine old buildings. He lived with his parents in a house built of gray stone, that overlooked the sea. Looking out of the doorway, he could see, across from the orchards of apple trees with their pink blossoms, the waves of the sea, rippling and breaking against the cliffs, and the fishing boats rocking and tossing at their moorings.

Sometimes Jules went with his father who liked to fish in his spare time. In his fisherman's blue blouse he would patiently help to mend the fishing nets or while his father fished, he would watch the sea birds, flying through the gray-blue sky or perched upon a rocky promontory.

On other days, Jules helped his mother with the family wash. Together they went to the public fountain. Scrubbing the clothes against a rough wooden board, they were soon as clean as the fleecy white clouds that floated overhead in the sky. Then Jules helped carry the wash home. He often went to the public hydrant, too, to fetch a pitcher full of foaming water.

When the day was over, Jules and his father were happy to return to the gray stone house, hungry from the fresh invigorating air of the sea that swept across the land. Cheese and bread were on the neat table, perhaps an omelet or fried fish, along with rosy apples, and always there was a big jug of fresh rich milk.

After the good repast, when the kitchen was tidy again, Jules sat at his father's feet, and his mother took up her lace making.

Let Us Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Girls and boys who would like to make friends with other children who read The Children's Page will enjoy reading this group of letters and choosing new friends from among them. When you write your letters, look at the paragraphs at the end of this column, which will explain how you should forward them to the Mail Bag. We hope they will lead to many new friendships.

Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with any girl in Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, or any other foreign country. I am ten years of age. I like ice-skating and my hobby is reading.

Elizabeth E.

Clarion, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I want to write to a boy about 11 years old who lives in London, England. I am interested in swimming and I play the cornet. I'm ten years old and in the fifth grade. Jack Y.

Irvington, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Please list my name in "Our Mail Bag." I would like to get in contact with people all over the world because I collect stamps. My birthday is next month when I will be ten years old.

Anna K.

New Ipswich, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl nine years of age and I would very much like to become a friend to some girl my age living in Holland. We live in a little town that has about 800 people; we go to a new school that was built this year. We have six grades. I have a brother whose name is Dan. He is eleven years of age. My hobby is reading good books for children. I like to gather wild flowers and bring them to my mother and teacher. I would like to hear about tulip time in Holland.

Your friend
June B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a girl nine years old in Mexico, Holland, and Switzerland. I like to swim, draw, play the piano, or roller skate. I am a girl nine years old. Janice D.

Baggs, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

I am in the seventh grade and am ten years of age. My hobbies are horseback riding and collecting stamps. I would like to correspond with little girls of my grade who would like to exchange stamps. Florence G.

Jeffersonville, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am in the 5A grade at school. I like to roller skate and play basketball. I am eleven years of age, and would like to correspond with girls of my age in the United States, Hawaii, and France.

Yours truly
Patricia Ann R.

Girls and boys in the families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their names published in the Mail Bag. Be sure to sign your full name and give your complete address when you write to the Mail Bag. Do not write on a postal card. There isn't enough room on a postal card for you to tell us all we like to know about yourselves and your interests. We like to get real letters, written by the children themselves—not by their parents or grown up friends.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Strange Hats and Shoes

It is cold and cheerless in many parts of Russia, and the peasant woman who works in the fields likes bright colors and warm sturdy clothes. She probably wove the attractive woolen scarf shown in the picture herself, and her stout plaid skirt may have come down to her from her mother or grandmother, for styles do not change rapidly in the country sections.

Her inexpensive shoes are made by braiding broad rushes or strong grass together, and sewing tops to the soles. The Chinese and Japanese make loose sandals of braided straw, but they give much less protection than these slippers, especially to the heel. The Russian peasant fastens her slippers on firmly by means of long straps of some dark material which she winds about her legs.

Recently it has become the summer fashion for young ladies in Western countries to wear gay scarfs tied under their chins peasant-style. It has long been the custom in Europe for peasants not to wear hats—their scarfs and shawls being the mark of their lower rank. Naturally many have longed for hats. Now that scarfs are being worn by ladies it would seem fair that peasants should wear hats if they wish.

In Korea, the northeast of China, it is customary for married gentlemen to wear white horsehair hats in warm weather, with high crowns and stiff narrow brims. These hats are similar in shape to those worn for formal dress by the men of Europe and America.

When it rains, they are usually covered with a cone-shaped protector which looks very odd to visitors. It is made of oiled-paper, which folds together and spreads apart like a parachute, and is tied firmly under the chin.

The gentlemen's sandals are very beautiful. They are made of fine rice straw or rattan, and small geometric designs of dark colors woven into the straw linings make them very attractive. This type of sandal with rounded toe is often worn by Western men as house slippers. These sandals, hat and rain hat, as well as the scarf and slippers from Russia and the Hindu sari, described below, may be seen in the Children's Museum, of Boston, Mass.

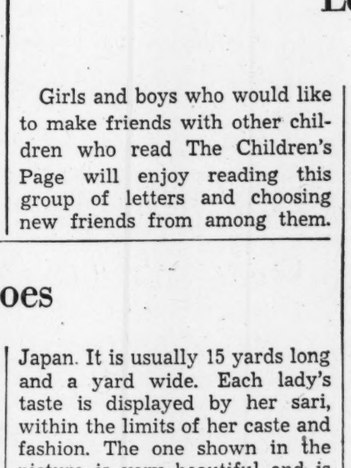
In India, where the climate is tropical, the Hindu headgear consists of many yards of fine material to protect its wearer from the extreme heat. The rank or profession of the man or woman is indicated by the color, size and fold of the material.

The sari, worn by Hindu women, belongs to India quite as much as the kimona belongs to Japan. It is usually 15 yards long and a yard wide. Each lady's taste is displayed by her sari, within the limits of her caste and fashion. The one shown in the picture is very beautiful and is made of pale blue chiffon embroidered with threads of gold. It is draped skillfully not only over the head but about the body, making a complete costume.

With this sari the lady wears a pair of black slippers embroidered in gold and with heels painted gold to match, and, for special dress, a very ornamental pair of gold earrings—large hoops of gold as big as bracelets from which hang a fringe of tiny pearls.

Many saris are washable. When washed, they are rolled tightly and allowed to dry in that way, so they will crepe and crinkle. Many of them are tie-dyed to make gay spots of color.

A Russian Peasant



Korean Gentlemen

A Hindu Lady Wears a Sari

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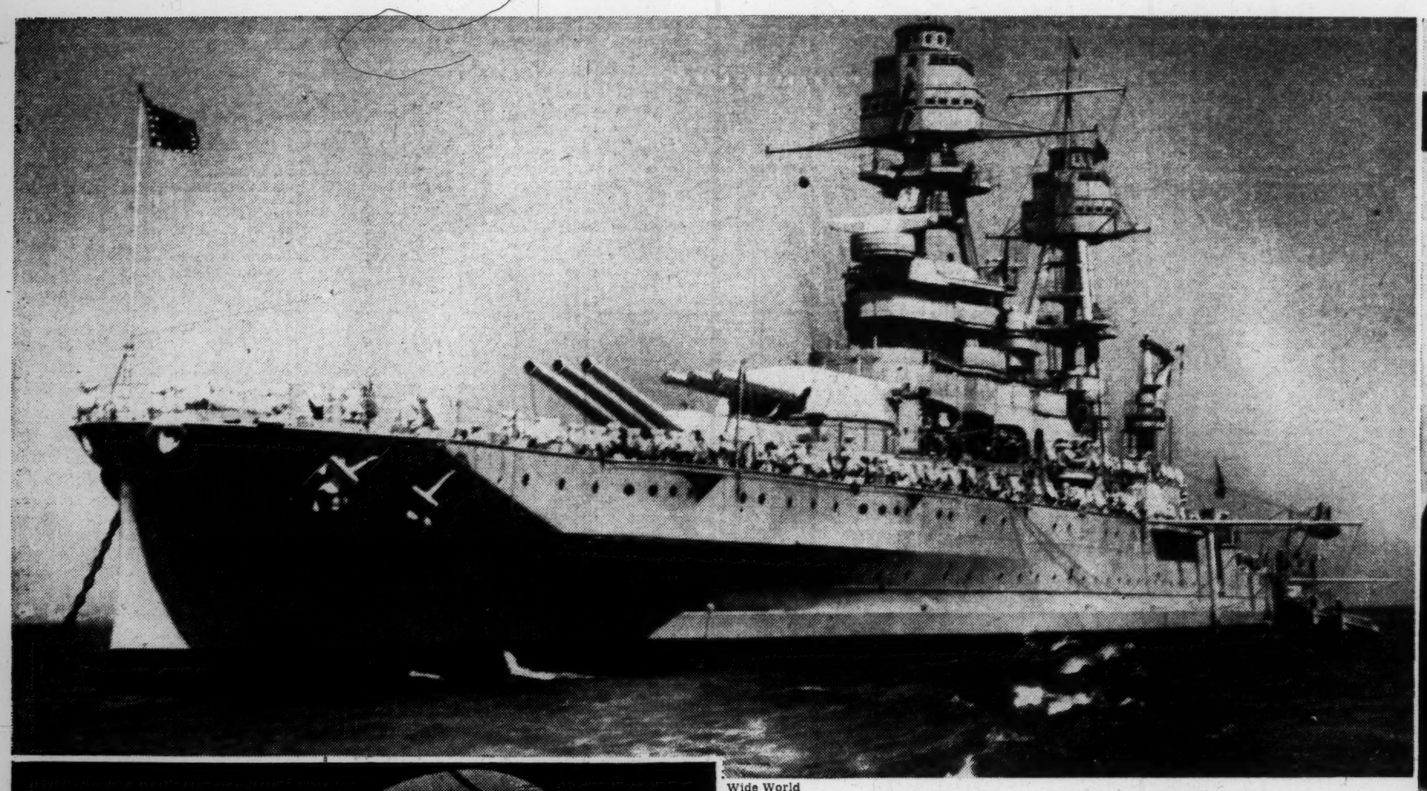
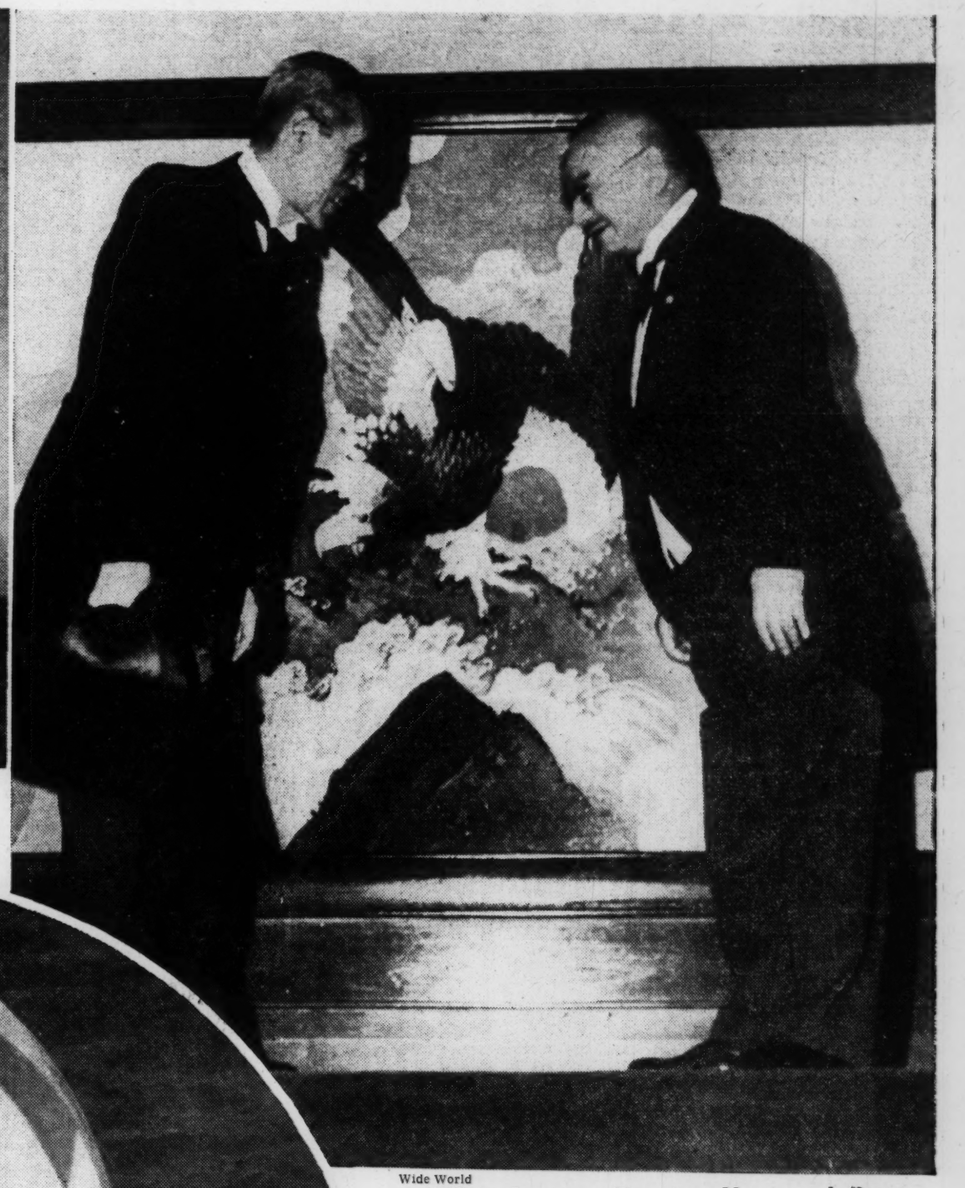


Wide World

Bulwark of U. S. Naval Defenses

The battleship Arizona, flagship of Rear Admiral Russell Willson, is shown in Los Angeles harbor. Recently all leaves for the crew were cancelled because of the reputed discovery of evidence of a sabotage plot aboard the ship.



Wide World

When Japanese Premiers Meet—and Part

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Premier, at right, bows and smiles as he takes over the Premier's official residence from his predecessor, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

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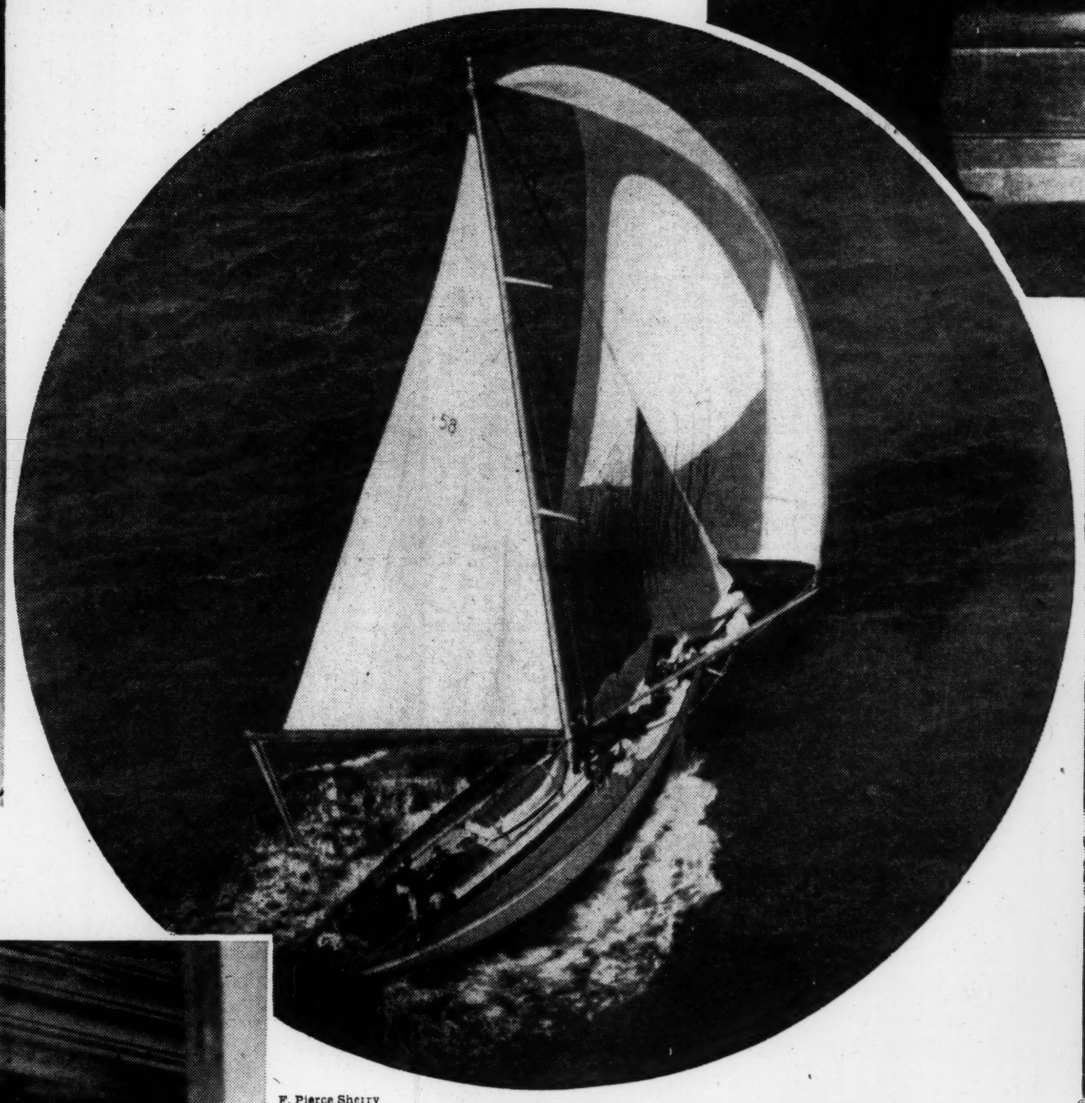
When Ambassadors Get Together

William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, welcomes Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador to Poland, to Paris after his flight from Poland following the German army's speedy conquest of that Republic. Mr. Biddle carries on his duties as Ambassador from the French capital.



F. Pierce Sherry

A Queen of the Sea Spreads Her Sails

The yacht Yo Ho Ho, owned by Ed. J. Feisel of the San Francisco Yacht Club, won the 1939 championship for Division 7—the largest yachts. The Yo Ho Ho is shown sailing the annual race around the Farellones.

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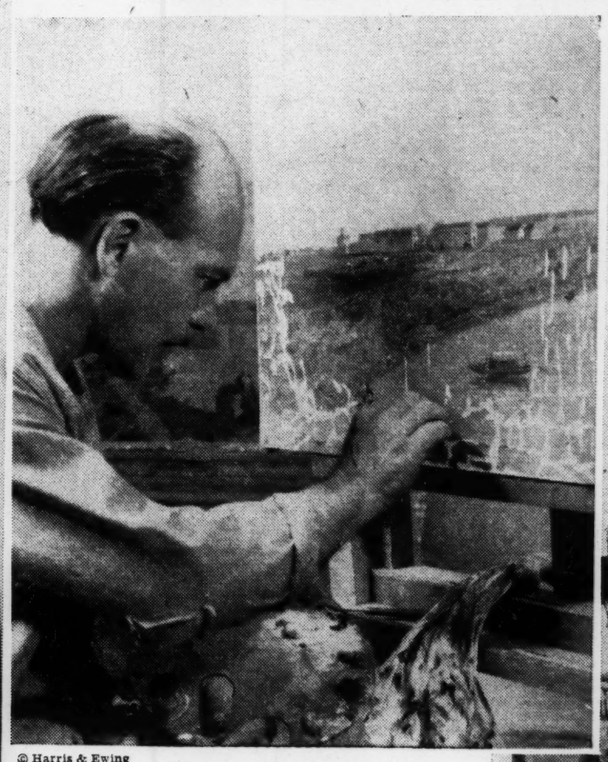
Another Roosevelt Explorer

Quentin Roosevelt, II, grandson of "T. R." and son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is shown back at his study at Harvard University with some of the curios he brought back from Nashi, a little-known land between China and Tibet.

Wide World

The 'Knothole Gang' in Action

These glum followers of the Cincinnati Reds watched their baseball heroes go down to defeat, in four straight games, before the power of the New York Yankees. The blow of defeat, however, was somewhat softened, for at least this group did not have to pay to see the game as a kindly policeman at Crosley Field opened an exit gate in the left field sector so that they could follow the game play by play.



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Touching Up Capitol's Paintings

The work of restoring 17 oil paintings of historic forts for the House Committee on Military Affairs has been started by L. Sigsbee Gilham of Alexandria, Va. These paintings are 25 by 36 inches and were done by Gen. George Eastman between 1867 and 1873. General Eastman, who was art teacher at West Point, was commissioned to paint the forts after his retirement.

Courtesy Finnish Travel Information Bureau from International

Finland Guards Its Borders

While Finnish leaders debate the proposals submitted to the delegates from the little country by Russia at the Moscow conferences, the nation stands on guard. Here is a soldier of Finland on sentry duty at a guard post at the entrance of Viipuri, which is an important port.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 535,940
1939 volume to date 216,325,688
1938 volume to date 230,771,533

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Aside from a few utilities, motor trucks and specialties, the stock market today was unable to take aboard much rallying fuel.

After a lively opening, in which blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares changed hands at about where they finished Saturday, dealings slowed to a crawl. Prices were slightly irregular in most departments near the final hour, with the day's turnover indicated at around 900,000 shares.

News from abroad was hardly of a character to whip up the speculative urge, brokers said, and the "strangest of strange wars" was just as confusing to traders as it has been for the past several weeks.

On the domestic front business prospects were still to the liking of financial quarters, but even here some thought was given to the possibility stock prices may have done considerable discounting of recovery.

Carrying modest plus signs at one time or another were Consolidated Edison, North American, Stone & Webster, American Water Works, Studebaker, White Motors, Mack Truck, Lowe's, Celanese, General Foods, Woolworth, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, and Southern Pacific.

Inclined to lag most of the time were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, American Telephone, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Tilting slightly forward in the curb were American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Newmont Mining and Lake Shore.

Bonds Up Fractionally

Fractional advances were registered throughout the bond market today.

The session moved into the final hour on a basis of small and slow transactions. Quotations, however, generally slanted upward.

Exceptions to this trend included some lower-priced rails and utilities.

U. S. Treasuries again moved slightly ahead, but trades were small.

The foreign government dollar loan list was filled with plus signs, with the major gains and action in Latin-American issues. Bonds of Finland, Denmark, Australia, Canada and Italy also rose sharply.

Among corporates, the chief gainers included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Studebaker 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, New York Trap Rock 6s, United Cigar-Whalen Stores 5s, and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

Exports of Subsidy Cotton Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of cotton and cotton products under the Government's export subsidy program totalled 2,420,000 bales during August and September.

This did not include 690,000 bales to be turned over to Great Britain under the British-American coton-rubber barter agreement.

Under the program, the Government pays exporters a bounty of 1½ cents a pound on raw cotton and the equivalent payments on cotton products sold abroad. The export goal for the current season is between 6,000,000 and 6,500,000 bales.

The export sales during the two-month period included cotton products equivalent to 99,000 bales of raw cotton. Actual exports during July and August were reported at 761,000 bales compared with 600,000 bales during the corresponding period last season.

Wheat Prices Drop After Early Rise

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—After an early fractional advance, wheat prices tumbled more than a cent a bushel from early highs today.

Selling was attributed to some traders who were disappointed at the failure of buying power to respond to unfavorable crop reports from the southwest.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅞ lower than Saturday, December 84⅜-¾, May 84¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ½ higher, December 49⅜-¼, May 52-52⅛; oats unchanged to ¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices advanced today as trading expanded. Buyers concentrated on issues of investment caliber, especially British Government bonds. Industrial leaders, helped by several favorable dividend reports, moved ahead briskly. A wage decision helped boost domestic rails. Kaffirs and diamonds followed the generally higher pattern.

Paris: Diplomatic successes by the Allies had a cheering influence in the Bourse today. Renewed signs appeared of a return of the small investor to the marketplace. Most categories ended higher except for some irregularity in gold mining issues. Rentes added 30 to 90 centimes.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues developed strong upward tendencies as Bourse dealings progressed today. American issues were quiet and about steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 3 to 6 points today. Small hedge sales and Bombay selling were sufficient to depress prices.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	67	67	67	−1
53½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	7	54½	54	54½	+1½
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 17
27½	18⅞	Addressog (1.40)	42	19	18	19	+1
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	8	63	61¾	63	+1½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	18¼	17¼	17⅜	− ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 20
28½	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	25½	25	25½	− ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	184	183¼	183¼	−1¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	14	14	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	25	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅞
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	50	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	65	64½	65	+1
48⅝	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	9	44⅛	43¼	43¼	−1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 21
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3	2¾	3	Oct 21
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67⅞	67¼	67¼	− ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	22	22	22	− ⅛
37¾	16¾	Am Airlines	13	37¼	37	37	
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	18	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	7	55¾	55	55¾	+1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	115	114⅜	114⅜	− ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	168	167	167	−1
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	39¼	38¼	38½	− ⅝
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	61	61	61	− ¾
25	13½	Am ChC (.55g)	3	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	− ⅛
115⅛	100	Am ChC pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Oct 18
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 19
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
24⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	16	24⅞	23½	23½	−1
28¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	25	28⅞	27½	27½	−1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	26	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	7⅛	7	7	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	48¾	48	48	− ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¼
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
30⅝	13	Am Locomotive	9	27½	27½	27½	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Oct 21
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	16	13⅜	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 20
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	43	5¾	5½	5½	
51¾	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	41	52⅝	52	52	+ ¼
45	28	AP&L 5pf (21½k)	22	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	87	11	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	21	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	− ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	79	79	79	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	13	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	28	55¼	54¾	54⅞	
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	69	69¾	69	+ ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	10	39	38⅜	38⅜	− ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	6	15	15	15	Oct 21
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ⅝
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93	93	93	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	− ⅝
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	166¼	165½	165½	−1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	79¼	79	79¼	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	2	81½	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	142¾	142½	142½	Oct 19
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	78	14¼	13⅝	13¾	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	54⅜	54¼	54¼	− ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
40	20⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	63	34	33½	33½	− ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	5	43½	43½	43½	Oct 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Oct 21
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¼	32	32¼	Oct 21
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	− ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	24	6½	6⅜	6½	
33¾	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	50½	50¼	50½	Oct 18
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	2	39⅜	39¼	39¼	−1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	38	9⅞	9	9½	+ ½
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	76	75¾	76	Oct 20
80	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	80	80	80	+1½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	23	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Oct 21
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	4	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	18	18	Oct 20
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	20¼	20	20	Oct 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105	104¾	105	Oct 21
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	46½	Oct 21
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3	3	3	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	78	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	38	20¼	19¾	19⅞	− ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅛
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	4	17	16¾	17	
13	6	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	Oct 19
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	40	15	14	14¼	− ⅜
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	25½	25¼	25½	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 14
9½	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	28	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	5	20¾	20½	20¾	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	42½	41⅞	42¼	+ ¾
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	57	91⅜	90½	90½	− ⅝
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅜
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115	115	115	
30	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	6	30½	30	30½	+ ½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	23½	23½	23½	− ⅞
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	32	29¾	29	29¼	− ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅝
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21½	21⅜	21½	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	13	28	27½	28	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 21
34	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Oct 21
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	4	14¼	14	14	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	26	25⅜	24⅞	25	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	+1
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 19
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	4	12	11¾	12	Oct 21
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	8	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42⅜	42½	
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	21	25⅛	24⅜	25¼	+ ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
21½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	80	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+1⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	13	10⅞	10½	10½	− ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	8	5¼	5	5¼	
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	− ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	19	19	18⅜	18⅞	+ ¾
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	17	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 21
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	5	5	5	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13⅜	13	13	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16¼	16	16	

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	25¾	25½	25¾	− ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	27	2⅛	2	2	− ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	18	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	16	16	16	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	31	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 20
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	3	83½	82⅜	83½	+1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	9	61	60½	61	− ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	85	28⅛	27¼	27½	+ ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	35	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	13	6¼	5½	5½	−1¾
14¾	3⅛	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9	9	9	−1½
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	41¾	41	41¾	
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	17	7½	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20½	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
19	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	21½	19½	20½	+1½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	14	43½	42⅞	43	− ½
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	6	88¾	88¾	88¾	+3
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	11	27⅝	27½	27½	− ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 21
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	4	13	13	13	− ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 20
1⅜	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 20
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Oct 19
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
15½	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
13⅛	5	Childs Co	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	82	91¼	90⅝	90⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	5	4	4	4	− ⅛
34¼	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	9	34½	34	34¼	
34⅜	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	15	36⅜	34⅞	36¼	+1⅞
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	25	48⅜	47	47⅜	+ ½
35¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	21	35¼	34½	34½	− ¾
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	114	114	114	Oct 21
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	*4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	34	36¼	34½	34½	−1⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	119	7¾	7⅜	7½	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82	82	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	2	19	18½	19	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	5	92½	91½	92½	− ⅜
57	38¾	Com Credit (4)	7	48½	48	48¼	+ ¼
109⅝	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	53⅞	53½	53¾	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	− ¼
21¼	11¼	Com'th & South	83	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	88	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 21
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	10	24½	24	24¼	− ½
8	5	Congress Cigar	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
29⅝	15½	Cons Aircraft	28	29½	28⅝	29⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	137	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	105⅞	105½	105½	− ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	3	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	8¾	8½	8⅝	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 20
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	6	5½	5¾	− ¾
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	98	98	98	+2
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	− ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	21	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	92	92	92	+1¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	15	48⅜	47¼	47¼	− ¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	71	3½	3	3	− ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	10	28⅞	28¾	28¾	− ⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	30⅜	30⅜	30½	
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	13	63	63	63	+ ⅛
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	166	166	166	
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	33	26¼	25⅛	25½	− ½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 19
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	44	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Oct 18
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	4	34⅞	34	34	+ ⅛
16¼

Commerce and Finance

Steel Tonnage Production Largest for Any Week in History

Business and Industry

Life Insurance Firms Pay Out $2,600 Million

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 — The seventh "Annual Message of Life Insurance" week got under way today as the more than 150 legal reserve life insurance company affiliates of the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters launched programs of national interest to acquaint the nation with insurance benefits.

A nation-wide advertising press campaign, an essay contest to begin Nov. 1 and addressed before civic and educational bodies and institutions in more than 300 cities, are among the means chosen to present this year's slogan of "Life Insurance—Today's Harvest From Yesterday's Foresight."

White Chief Speaker

Headlining this week's events was a meeting of the New York Life Underwriters at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today, at which William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, who spoke on "Thrift and Democracy," was the chief speaker.

Meanwhile, Joseph C. Behan, Chairman of the Annual Message of Life Insurance Committee, announced yesterday that the life insurance companies of the United States had paid out or credited to beneficiaries or living policy holders a total of $2,600,000,000 in 1938.

Mr. Behan also revealed that there is $110,000,000,000 worth of insurance in force in this country, that 64,000,000 Americans own life insurance policies and that 3,500 life insurance agents are taking college courses this year, while the average ordinary insurance policy is for $2,150.

Prizes for Essay

The essay contest, which will run from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1940, is open to all persons over 16 years of age, with prizes offered for the best story of life insurance in action. The country has been divided into nine regions with 10 prizes of from $200 to $10 in each.

One child out of every 10 becomes fatherless before reaching the age of 16.

The average age of the insurance buyer today is less than 35.

The life insurance business steadily employs more than 250,000 persons.

Of 5,000,000 applicants for policies examined each year, some 200,000 are found to be uninsurable because of physical defects.

Average group insurance policy is $1,675.

Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of life insurance in force.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension of the monopoly investigation into the sales practices of 68 legal reserve life insurance companies was disclosed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is aiding the temporary National Economic Committee.

Questionnaires have been sent to the companies, which hold more than 90 per cent of the total life insurance in force.

Expert Co-operation

If any companies should decline to answer the questionnaire, said a SEC spokesman, the desired information could be obtained by use of the TNEC's subpoena power, but it is expected that voluntary co-operation will be given.

The SEC announcement, made through the monopoly committee, said that the scope of the questionnaire was limited in order that the companies might reply by Dec. 15, 1939, before beginning their year-end work on convention form annual statements.

The questionnaire covers both home office and field policies in connection with sales. Questions relate to the training of agents, advantages and disadvantages of the branch manager or general agent system, and the pay and possibilities of agents, in addition to questions on the relations of home office and agency forces.

Inquiry Inclusive

Also requested is information on numbers and types of policies sold, amounts of business written at standard and substandard rates, asset shares, preferred risk policies, sales contests, retroactive benefits to policy holders, training of general agents and managers, earnings of general agents and managers, home office cost per policy, etc.

North Western's Net Best in Eight Years

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago & North Western Railway in September had the best month since October, 1930, according to present indication, a Dow-Jones news Service report said.

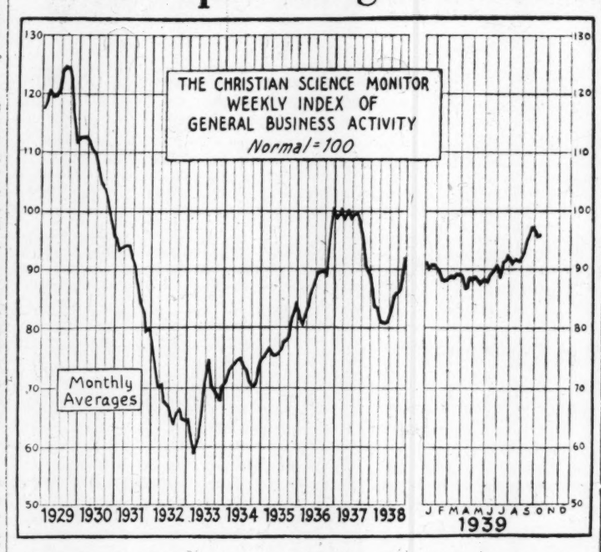
Indications, the report said, were that the company had a net operating income last month of approximately $2,000,000, which would be a gain of 147 per cent over the $807,336 net operating income in the like 1938 month.

The September improvement carried into October, loadings for the first two weeks showing a gain of 23 per cent, although some tapering off in the percentage loadings gain was noted recently.

Goodyear Tire Pays Off Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., during September paid off $3,000,000 of its promissory notes previously outstanding in amount of $8,000,000, it was reported. The remaining $5,000,000 have been refunded with five promissory notes to the same payee maturing serially to Sept. 1, 1944.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward Again in Week



Checking the sharp decline of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose slightly during the week ended Oct. 14, registering 95.5 (prel.) at the end of the week as against 95.3 on Oct. 7. This compares with 86.2 on Oct. 15, 1938.

Two of the components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production, contributed to the advance, while bank debits outside New York City continued the decline of the preceding week.

The increase in the carloadings figure was the fifth consecutive weekly gain, carrying the total to a new high level in over two years. The adjusted index also recorded a new two-year high.

Power production wiped out the loss of the previous week and established a new all-time peak with the adjusted index setting a new high for the current recovery move.

The intramonthly dip in bank debits was greater than expected on a seasonal basis and the adjusted figure for this component dropped back rather sharply, offsetting a substantial portion of the gains in the other two components.

Steel production added to its already high rate of activity a further gain last week, setting the week's output at approximately 91 per cent of capacity. Auto output, on the other hand, recorded a moderate setback owing to the Chrysler strike, but reports indicate good attendance at the automobile showings and buying interest at at satisfactory level.

Further gains were reported in retail sales throughout the country, as a result of lower temperatures and increased buying power in numerous sections.

Wholesale commodity prices eased further during the week of Oct. 14.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct.14* 1939	Oct.7 1939	Oct.15 1938
Combined index	95.5	95.3	86.2
Bk debits outside NYC	84.4	85.3	80.4
Elec power production	101.6	100.8	91.9
Misc carloadings	94.5	93.6	80.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The mid-week market upturn didn't last; volume dwindled and prices sagged. All it did was to change the nature of the triangle the market is making, so that the arrow-head points further upward than downward, and the breakout seems more likely to come on the upside.

Government bonds slowly continued their rally. They have now recovered roughly half the September losses, without official support.

Nobody knows who did the selling except that it wasn't the New York banks and only part of it was out-of-town reporting member banks. Probably insurance companies, savings banks, and other private holders sold considerable. Anyway with recovery the Treasury now feels in a mood to do the postponed financing of the December 15 maturity, and between now and then will also probably want to borrow about $1,000,000,000, as its working balance is down around $1,200,000,000 or less than half six months ago.

Financing prospects are brightened by the favorable market reception of the recent Commodity Credit Corporation financing of ¾ per cent notes. The Treasury's habit of carrying a huge working balance has saved it money in carrying it over the recent unpleasantness.

So far the business improvement hasn't been strikingly reflected in Treasury operations. The deficit since June 30 is about $300,000,000 above last year, partly due to lower income, partly to increased outgo.

Income tax receipts continue low but "miscellaneous internal revenue," more closely keyed to business conditions, is well up; and net improvement over last year which ended with a net deficit of about $3,600,000,000, should be evident soon.

Plane Makers Busy

The airplanes, spurred by hope of an early end of the embargo, seem in one of their periodic upturns. They have over $300,000,000 of unfilled orders on hand; the Allied governments are said to have in hand orders for some 5750 planes when the embargo lifts, which should double these unfilled orders.

On the other hand one of the most favorable factors in the political outlook is the increasing improbability that we will be drawn into the war. All sides of the neutrality debate base their arguments on the plea they will keep us out of war.

The opinion polls show that the small percentage who want us to go right into the war has shrunk sharply and those who would have us go in if the Allies get a bad setback has also shrunk decidedly.

This is bullish and any reversal of this trend in public opinion would be bearish. Hindsight indicates, for instance, that the failure of the London market last spring and summer to rise with the stimulus of rising British business was due to some foreboding of war.

Everybody is worrying now about whether the recent buying spurt was for inventory or not. As usual nobody knows. The American Metal Market carried a front page story Saturday headed "Consumers of Steel Acquiring Very Substantial Inventories." It said "New buying in practically all lines is leveling off with the exception of the railroad purchases which continue to develop in sizeable tonnages. . . ." But on the same day the New York Journal of Commerce carried a front-page story headed "New Wave of Steel Buying Is Started by Domestic Users." It said "Another flurry of inquiries for steel from home consumers is currently appearing, some steel makers report, although a breathing spell had been generally anticipated by the industry. . . ." So readers can take their choice.

Industry Near Capacity?

Then there is the problem of whether industry is near capacity. Numerous observers have been pointing out that steel operations round 90 per cent may be at their practical maximum, that the theoretical 100 per cent capacity figured by the American Iron & Steel Institute may include a good deal of high-cost obsolete equipment. But D. W. Ellsworth in last week's Annalist points out that "in one week of 1929 the industry operated at 103 per cent of theoretical capacity and the chances are that if called upon the industry today could more readily operate in excess of theoretical capacity than in 1929. . . ." So the reader can take his choice here also.

Then there are the conflicting guesses on where the FRB index of industrial production is going. Some people think this is an inverted "V" recovery—that the index will go down as fast as it went up. That's one group's guess. The Washington crowd keep warning about over-expansion and excessive inventories and the like, and say the index will probably sag next spring; but except for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Washington forecasters are best taken in the reverse. Besides they not only see a political slant in everything but put one into their own guesses. They want to scare industry away from price increases (except for farm prices).

Third quarter earnings now coming out are very good indeed, as good as anyone could have hoped. Bethlehem's statement will come out Thursday afternoon and Steel's on Tuesday week.

Railroad carloadings revived unexpectedly; it was thought they were over the peak when along came last week's total of 845,000 cars, and professional guessers say that a belated peak generally means a better rate of gain through the fourth quarter. Best speculative bet in the rail group seems to be the defaulted rails, whose present prices fail to discount current earnings improvement. Reorganizations, however, seem as far off as ever; as fast as earnings rise, so do security holders' hopes.

Steel Output Up 1½ Points To 91 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 1½ per cent to 91 per cent of mill capacity and compare with 51½ per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"While recent operations on a percentage basis have been exceeded on numerous occasions in the past," continues the report, "including the spring of 1937, tonnage output lately has been larger than for any other week in history.

See No Letup

"Steel producers see no letup in pressure from customers for delivery, and additional orders rapidly are filling what little available capacity remains on fourth quarter schedules. In addition, first quarter bookings are more active, apparently on the belief price advances that period will be smaller than expected previously.

"Additional plant facilities are being readied for service. In the Pittsburgh district alone five more blast furnaces are being relined or repaired. Practically all of the American fleet of Great Lakes bulk freighters available for operation are engaged in ore movement.

"As of mid-October 286 vessels were attempting to build up ore stocks at blast furnaces and lower lake ports as much as possible before the end of the navigation season. Despite the recent heavy movement, stocks on hand Oct. 1 were 2,000,000 tons smaller than a year ago.

"Demands of consumers for steel shipments reflect the low level of inventories prior to the recent abrupt rise in general industrial activity. Part of the orders placed since Sept. 1 represents coverage beyond this quarter. At the same time, increased consumption necessitates larger tonnages not only for immediate needs but also to bring inventories to a level commensurate with improved operations.

Railroad Orders Heavy

"Slowness with which automobile assemblies are increasing has had little effect on steel shipments, because of brisk demand elsewhere. Labor trouble, which is curtailing the industry's output about 25 per cent, caused production last week to drop 5,315 units to 74,114 cars and trucks. A gain of 5,600 by General Motors was more than offset by the almost complete shutdown of Chrysler divisions.

"Railroads continue one of the most active supporters of steel markets. Last week saw the placing of 5,000 freight cars, 37 locomotives and 124,500 tons of rails. Additional large purchases are pending. Principal rail order was 87,500 tons for the Union Pacific which also closed on 20,500 tons of accessories.

"Export business in steel products continues overshadowed by domestic demand, only relatively small lots being accepted for foreign shipment. Export prices are strong, with plates advanced an additional $5 a ton and black sheets up $3."

Scrap Markets Quieter

Scrap markets are quieter following recent active demand. Prices have settled further, Steel's composite being off 83 cents last week to $21. However, quotations in some districts have tended to become firmer at the new levels. The composite now is $1.16 below the early October peak but is $7 higher than a year ago.

Bank Ends Reports On Gold Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced it would discontinue publication of figures on gold engaged abroad for shipment to this country.

The decision, it was said, chiefly was influenced by war-time shipping conditions. However, gold engagements, which ordinarily are made by banks in foreign exchange transactions, have become virtually nil from Europe because war-time exchange controls mostly ruled out the usual routine of the market in the arrangement of gold shipments.

The inflow of gold, the bank's spokesman said, would continue to be registered in its figures on metal exports and imports and in the weekly reports on gold shipments of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The day's report of the Reserve Bank recorded the import of $1,966,000 in gold from Italy, an infrequent source of supply the last few years, and $14,000 from Canada.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Above 1938

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported 4,184,884 tons of ore were consumed during September compared with 2,313,865 for the like month a year ago. Consumption a month ago was 3,775,132.

Consumption for the year to date was 28,074,239 as compared with 16,731,692 for the same period a year ago. Ore at hand on Lake Erie docks and furnaces Oct. 1 was 35,853,173 compared with 37,873,559 a year ago.

Furnaces in blast Oct. 1 numbered 137 compared with 76 a year ago.

Rail Tax Ratio High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I carriers of the nation paid 40.41 cents in taxes out of each dollar of net earnings in 1938. This was the highest ratio since 1920, the Association said.

Takes New Post

Lloyd L. Storey

Formerly Manager of Retail Stores of the Glidden Co. will become the Executive Head of the Trade Sales Division, a new grouping which combines the present Merchant Sales and Retail Stores Division. He will be in direct charge of all store executives and other retail activities of the company in paint and varnish sales.

Loans to Business Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased for the eighth straight week during the week ended Oct. 11 the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported that their business loans increased $37,000,000 to a total of $4,288,000,000. This made a gain of $376,000,000 in eight weeks, and brought this class of loans in the reporting bank group to a level $371,000,000 above a year ago.

China and Cuba Offer Chromium, Tungsten to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—China and Cuba were the only foreign countries which have offered to sell the United States chromium and tungsten ore to stock up the Army and Navy.

East and South Africa, the Philippines, Turkey and New Caledonia, all major chromium sources, spurned the bid invitation of the United States, apparently because they believe they can get better prices from countries already at war.

The two metals are important in the manufacture of steel alloys, essential to mechanized warfare.

Thursday, when the Government opened bids on manganese ore, another important steel alloy, Russia was the principal foreign bidder, but hinged its offer with conditions termed "impossible" by American trade sources.

The U. S. Chrome Mines, Inc., San Francisco, offered 51,000 tons of chronium ore at a price of approximately $1,785,000 from mines in this country. The only other chromium bid was from Alaskan mines by Dorothea Reddy Moroney of San Francisco who offered to sell varying amounts up to 45,000 tons at $1,575,000.

The Wah Chang Trading Corporation of New York offered to sell 425 tons of Chinese tungsten at a price of $31.68 a ton, or 150 tons of tungsten mined in this country at $24.50 a ton.

From Cuba, the Pan-American Tungsten Corporation offered 425 tons at $23.50 per ton, and from domestic mines the Metal Ore Corporation of New York offered up to 425 tons at $25 per ton.

China has been the most important United States source of tungsten in the past, but other producers which failed to bid included Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, the Malay States and South Africa.

British, French Ready to Buy American Planes With Cash

NEW YORK (AP)—The French and British governments are ready to place additional orders for 5,750 American-made warplanes — cash on the line—if and when Congress repeals the arms embargo.

A French mission now in Washington is authorized to contract for 2,750 planes, and a British mission, now in Canada, for 3,000 planes, in United States factories.

With engines and accessories the total cost would approximate $350,000,000.

More than 1,300 warplanes were contracted for with American plants by the two countries prior to the outbreak of the war. Less than half had been delivered when the Neutrality Act went into effect.

Several neutral countries, including Belgium and Sweden, are anxious to obtain American warplanes. Sweden has a contract with one factory for pursuit planes. A Belgian mission is enroute to the United States to discuss the purchase of aircraft.

To Sell Regardless of Age

Representatives of the French Government want to buy 3,000 airplane engines here, though whether those would be in addition to the engines fitted to the warplanes they hope to buy could not be learned.

Favoring the acquisition of up-to-date warplanes by France and Great Britain if the embargo is lifted was a decision reached by a joint Army and Navy Board within the last week that each export application would be considered on its merits, regardless of the "age" of the type of aircraft involved.

Heretofore, no type less than a year old could be shipped. All exports, of course, are still contingent on deliveries of planes ordered by the American armed services.

The French are anxious to buy three types of American planes—pursuits, observation ships and 2-engined bombers. The British want reconnaissance planes, single-engine attack planes and 2-engine medium-weight bombers.

France has inquired exhaustively into the possibility of buying additional hundreds of Curtiss pursuits. Two hundred of these machines, capable of "more than 300 miles an hour" top speed, were delivered prior to the start of the war. Censored dispatches, plus private advices from Paris, relate that the planes have performed exceptionally well against faster but less maneuverable German pursuits.

A tentative order for more, contingent on erasure of the embargo, has been placed. One report, unverified, said it was for 530 of the craft.

Britain is understood to want to purchase more Lockheed "Hudson" bombers. Some of these warplanes, delivered prior to the war, are being used on submarine patrol duty.

American aircraft manufacturing circles hear the British will invite United States factories to establish branches in Canada if the embargo is not lifted. Tooling and raw materials for warplane manufacture would be imported from this country under that plan.

Could Build in Canada

If the embargo is lifted, however, no American-owned plants are expected to manufacture in Canada. For one thing, it would require large capital expenditures for a wartime product with the resultant financial risk, and for another, it would involve special training for a large army of factory workers.

Twenty American plants now produce military airplanes of one type or another. Some larger ones manufacture several different types. It has been estimated that as high as 35 plants could be utilized for warplane making, if training planes are included in the category.

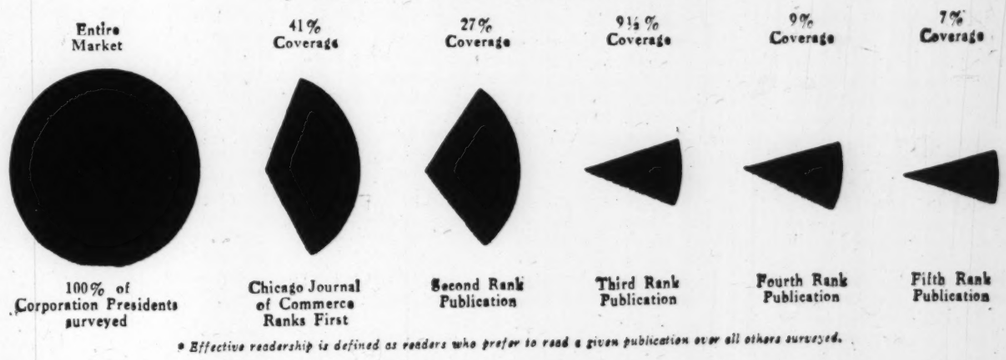
American manufacturers for weeks have been silent on all mention of foreign orders. They do not want to incur the displeasure of official Washington and jeopardize their thriving business with the Army and Navy. Moreover, contracts with European belligerents signed befor the war specified secrecy.

EFFECTIVE READERSHIP means *Effective Coverage*

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce reaches manufacturers in the Central West more effectively than other business publications, either daily, weekly, or monthly.

This fact was definitely determined from a survey made by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization. Inquiries were directed to presidents of manufacturing corporations rated over $200,000, located in the Central Western states.

Comparative Effective Reader Circulation of Five Business Publications*



* *Effective readership is defined as readers who prefer to read a given publication over all others surveyed.*

Advertising in the Chicago Journal of Commerce will give you more effective coverage at lower cost.

Executives are invited to write for the report (pictured above) on the relative effectiveness of the readership of five publications among presidents of manufacturing corporations in the Central West.

This is one of a series of advertisements illustrating graphically the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Net of Large Corporations 48 P. C. Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The first 80 large American corporations to report for the third quarter of this year showed profits had soared 58 per cent over the same period of 1938 and were 20 per cent greater than in the second quarter of 1939.

An Associated Press compilation revealed the aggregate net profit for the 80 concerns in the three months ended Sept. 30 was $113,653,000, compared with $76,783,000 in the same period last year.

Excluding the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—the size of its income weights the compilation heavily—third quarter profits were 28 per cent better than the June quarter and 68 per cent ahead of the third quarter last year.

Net income of the 80 companies for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to $297,297,000, an increase of 31 per cent over same period of 1938. Excluding American Telephone and Telegraph Company, earnings for the first nine months showed a gain of 50 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Eleven steel manufacturers reported a third quarter net profit of $5,441,000 compared with $2,368,000 in the preceding three months and a loss of $2,926,000 in the same period a year ago.

Eight food companies earned $9,521,000 in the September quarter, a gain of 22 per cent over the June quarter and 11 per cent larger than a year ago.

Net income of five mining companies showed a small increase, totaling $2,158,000 compared with $2,055,000 in the preceding quarter and $2,034,000 in the corresponding 1938 period.

Profits of five automobile accessory manufacturers fell off to $752,000 from $1,144,000 in the preceding three months, but made a favorable showing when compared with a deficit of $400,000 in the third quarter last year.

Three electrical equipment manufacturers, including the two largest companies in the industry, earned $11,551,000, a drop of 12 per cent from the quarter before but 95 per cent greater than a year ago.

Brazil Road Orders U. S. Rail Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that four United States firms have obtained an order from Brazil for 17 locomotives and 1,000 railway cars. The firms' names were not announced.

The motor-gage locomotives will cost $1,870,000 and the cars approximately $4,000,000. The Central Do Brazil Railway ordered the equipment.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	36¾	38¾
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18¼	19¾
Bank of New York (14)	446	455
Bankers Trust (2)	58¼	60¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	77	82
Central Hanover Bk&T (4)	103½	106½
Chase National (1.40)	37¼	39¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51¼	53¼
Commercial (8)	174	180
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	59	60
Empire Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
First National (Bos) (2)	453¼	477¼
First National (100)	1915	1955
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	302
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	39¼	41¼
National City (1)	29½	31½
New York Trust (5)	115½	118½
Public (1½)	31	33
Title Guaranty & Trust	4	5

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	113½	117½
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	29¼	30¾
American Equitable (1)	22	23½
American Ins. Newark (½a)	12½	14
American Reinsurance (1.60)	42¼	44¼
American Reserve (1)	24	25¼
American Surety (2½)	47¾	49¾
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
City of N Y (1.20)	23¼	24¾
Connin Gen Life (.80)	24	25¾
Continental Cas (1.20a)	32½	34¼
Fidelity Deposit (4)	125	129
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10¾
General Reinsurance (1a)	42	44¼
Glen Falls (1.60)	39¾	41¾
Globe & Republic (½)	12½	14
Globe & Rutgers	18¼	20¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2)	77	80
Home Fire Sec	21⅜	3¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	33¾	35¼
Momstead (1)	19¼	20¾
Mass Bonds (3½)	59¼	61¼
Matl Fire (2)	59	61
N. Hmpshire (1.60a)	43	45
New York Fire (.80)	16	17½
Nor River (1)	26½	28
Phoenix (2a)	76	80
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25½	27
St Paul Fire (8)	229	234
Springfld (4½a)	118	121
Sun Life (.15)	500	510
Travelers (16)	419	429
U S Fid & G (1)	21½	23
U S Fire (2)	52	54

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 23

Europe	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.01⅛	$4.01¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.01⅛	4.01¼	8.2397
France franc	.0227½	.0227½	*
Belgium—belga	.1680	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	*
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	*
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0195x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0371x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2350	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2365	.2363	.8440
India—rupee	.3040	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5410	.5410	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2512½	.2512½	*
Shanghai—dol	.0825	.0775	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4712½	.4710	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8937½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2100x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. †Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Pegged rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3²⁹₃₂s '43-40 June	103	103	103
5 3¼s '41	105.12	105.12	105.12
3 3¼s '45-43	108.30	108.29	108.30
1 4s '54-44	112.25	112.25	112.25
5 3¼s '49-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
1 4¼s '52-47	116.27	116.27	116.27
1 3¼s '52-49	109.16	109.16	109.16
2 2¾s '52-49	103.2	103.2	103.2
3 2¼s '52-50	103.7	103.4	103.7
1 2¾s '54-41	104.23	104.23	104.23
30 2¾s '60-55	104.30	104.27	104.27
9 2¾s '59-56	104	103.27	103.28
2 2¾s '63-58	103.18	103.18	103.18
31 2¾s '65-60	103.24	103.18	103.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	106.5	106.5	106.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	80½	80⅜	80½
40 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	78¼	78¼
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74	73¾	74
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¾	93¾	93¾
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109?	109⅜
56 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	61½	62
45 AmIChem 5½s '49	101⅝	101½	101⅝
4 Am Int 5½s '49	103⅛	103	103
42 Am T&T 5½s '43	109½	109 17–32	-03¾
17 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
6 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
1 AT&SF Sh L 4s '58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 AT&SFRyXM 4s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82	82	82
2 A C Line 4½s '64	65	65	65
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35¼	35½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
29 B&O 1st 5s '48	68⅛	67½	67½
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	30¼	29¾	29¾
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	30	29¾	29¾
3 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	21½	21¼	21½
30 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	67½	67½
4 B&O SW 5s '50 ct	48	48	48
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	115½	115½	115½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	128¼	127½	128¼
12 Beth Stl 4¼s2'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
44 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110⅜	110½
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
6 Bost&Me 4¼s '61	37¾	37¼	37¼
13 Boston&Me 5s '55	42⅜	42¼	42¼
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'50 ct	73	73	73
57 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¾	73	73½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57ct	44	44	44
12 Can Nat 5t '69 Jly	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104¾	104⅜	104¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102	101⅝	102
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99½	99⅜	99½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99⅞	99½	99½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99⅜	99⅜
23 Can Nor 6½s '46	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛
28 Can Pac 4½s '46	80½	79½	80½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	66½	66½	66½
18 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58	59
1 Carrier & Gen 5s '50	96	96	96
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82½	82½	82½
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	11	10¾	10¾
3 Gen Ga Chat 4s '51	10	10	10
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	39¼	38⅜	38⅜
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¼	56	56
10 Cen Pac 1st 4½s '49	73¾	73¾	73¼
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18¼	17½	18¼
7 Cen RR NJ '87	16	16	16
4 Cen Steel 8s '41	109	108	109
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	73⅞	73¾	73⅞
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Chic Alton 3s '49	12⅜	12½	12½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91	91	91
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	86½	87
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95½	95½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¾	103	103
20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
40 Chic Gt Wes 4s '59	22¾	22	22¼
51 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
9 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3	3	3
10 CM&SP 4½s '89C	30	30	30
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 Chi&NW2½s '56	19	19	19
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87 reg	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	5	5
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11	11
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11	11	11
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15½	15¼	15½
14 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8¼	8⅛	8¼
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	15¾	15½	15¾
20 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
6 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
10 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105	105¼
5 Chi&W Ind 4¼s '62	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Chi&W Ind 4s '52	92	91¼	91¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
18 Cin Gas&El 3½s '67	109	108¾	108¾
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59	58⅝	58⅝
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
8 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	80	80	80
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
16 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	78	77¾	77¾
2 Col F&I 5s '70	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Colo&So 4½s '80	40¾	40¼	40¼
4 Colmbia G 5s '52A	103⅜	103	103
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅛	103	103
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103	103
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '68	107¼	107	107¼
44 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	120¾	120½	120¾
4 Conn RivPow 3¾s '61	107	107	107
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105½	105½
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
11 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	65½	65¼	65½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107½	107½	107½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106	106	106
5 Container 5s 43	100	99	99
4 Crane Co 4½s 51	103	103	103
2 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	101	101	101
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
10 Cube RR 5s 52	40	39⅞	40
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	66	65⅞	65⅞
18 D&RG 4½s 36	10⅜	10½	10⅜
15 D&RG 4s 36	11	10⅜	11
1 D&RG West 5s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 D&RG West 5s 78	7½	7½	7½
3 Det Ed 4½s 61	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Det Ed 6s 65	111	111	111
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	17	17	17
75 Erie rfg 5s 67	18⅞	18	18
100 rlEe rfg 5s 75	18½	18¼	18⅞
88 Erie gen lien 4s296	25	24¾	25
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	52	52	52
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
20 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	9?	9¼	9?
5 Lla E Cst 4½s 59	62	62	62
2 Fonda J&G 4s 82	31⅜	31½	31½
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	76½	75½	76
1 Goodrich 4½s 65	103	103	103
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	89½	88¾	88¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	84	84	84
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
24 Gt Nor 4s '46G	106	105¾	106
10 Gt Nor 4s '46H	92¾	92¼	92½
8 Gt Nor 3¾s '67I	77	77	77
2 G Bay&W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72½	72½	72½
34 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	37¾	37¼	37¼
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48	48
15 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¾	49	49½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
9 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	50¾	50½	50½
13 ICS&CSL&NO 5s '63A	54¼	54¼	54½
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜
10 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97½	97½	97½
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	65¼	64¼	64¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28½	28½	28½
5 Interb RTr rfg 6s '66ct	65¼	65¼	65¼
66 Inter RTr rfg 5s'66	66	65½	66
16 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93½	93	93½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18¾	18¼	18⅝
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65	65	65
11 Int Paper 6s '55	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
24 Int Pap 5½s '52	45	44½	45
18 Int T&T 5s '55	50½	50	50
3 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 KingsCoEl&P 6s '97	152½	152½	152½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
2 Kreske Found 4s '45	105	105	105
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51	51	51
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50¾	50½	50½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
9 Ler Val HTerm5s'54	42	40	40
6 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
4 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
3 Lou & N 2003 B	99	98¾	99
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100¼
11 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	39	39	39
63 Manhat Ry 4s '90	68½	67⅞	68½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	67	66½	67
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35½	35½	35½
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	71½	71½	71½
1 Met W S E Chi 4s '38	8	8	8
4 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	16⅞	16½	16½
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34¼	34	34
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20	19⅞	19⅞
15 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	16¼	16½
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16½	16½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16½	16¼	16½
15 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16½	16½	16½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¾	16½	16¾
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	109	109	109
5 Mon W Pa PS 6s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅛	98	98
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45	45	45
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42	40	40
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	104	104	104
1 Nassau El 4s '51 ctf	40	40	40
1 Nassau El 4s '51	41½	41½	41½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	105¼	104¾	105¼
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 Natl Steel 3s 65	99½	99¼	99½
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾

Brazilian Orders From Belligerents Are Not Yet Filled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said in a statement that "many millions of dollars of orders placed by Brazil in the now belligerent countries have not yet been filled."

Reporting data from its Rio de Janeiro Attache, the Department said the fact was an indication of the increased business in Latin America which may come to the United States as a result of the European war.

The statement added, "large numbers of local distributors (in Brazil) of German, Brazilian and other nationalities are applying for American representations to replace lines of merchandise which they believe will not be forthcoming from Europe during the period of the war.

Another department report said that North Ireland flax exporters were finding it impossible temporarily to ship flax to the United States on orders received since the war, because of British regulations.

A. W. Dye, London Attache of the department and former Director of its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sent in a report discouraging any American businessmen contemplating establishment of branches in England to import goods England needs during the war. The British, he explained, are restricting such imports to old, established firms.

Chilean Workers Insurance Bank Has Big Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Workers' Obligatory Insurance Bank has an actuarial deficit of 400,000,000 pesos. Its general policy of State socialized medicine, creating a surfeit of young doctors attracted by well-paid jobs, is now being revised. Alleged irregularities in the investment of its funds, especially in the formation of a milk monopoly for Santiago, are the subject of a special investigation ordered by the Public Health Minister, Señor Salvador Allende.

Everybody takes an interest in this State Insurance Bank. The reason is simple. Insured workers total nearly 1,500,000. These, with their families, account for three-quarters of the national population. The Bank's annual revenue from compulsory contributions is 220,000,000 pesos. A carefully-studied investment policy is necessary to insure that the yearly accumulating funds fulfill the main aim of this social insurance regime—old-age pensions.

Recent criticism has revealed that the administration of the Bank has fallen largely into the hands of Socialists, whose party recognizes the potentialities of the Bank in national political and economic organization. Minister Allende, himself a Socialist, ordered the investigation to prove the probity of Party members working for the Bank. He promises exemplary punishment if irregularities are proved.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ca Iron Fdry pf stk	$2	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Empire Pow Corp pf	25c	..	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Gen Outdoor Adv A	$1	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Extra				
Ca Oil Cos	12½c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Gt Lakes D & D	25c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Hancock Oil A & B	25c	..	Dec.	Nov. 15
McIntyre P Mines	$1	..	Jan.	2 Nov.
US Pipe & Fdry	50c	..	Dec.	20 Nov. 29
Increased				
Belding Hem Co	20c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Granby Consol Mining, Smelt & Pow Co Ltd	23c	..	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Hudson Bay M & S	$1	..	Dec.	1 Nov. 17
Resumed				
Buckeye St Cast	50c	..	Nov.	1 Oct. 21
Special				
Dom Oilcloth & Lin	30c	Q	Oct.	31 Oct. 16
Regular				
Atlantic Macaroni Co Inc	$1	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 25
Bourjois, Inc. $2.75 pf	68¾c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 1
Brew Corp Am	15c	Q	Dec.	15 Dec. 1
Buckeye St Cast 6% pf	$1.62	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 21
Granby Cons M S & P	25c	..	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Messer Oil	20c	..	Nov.	1 Oct. 21
Ca. Oil Cos	12½c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 1
Canada Iron Fdrs Ltd 6% non-cum pf	$2	..	Nov.	15 Oct. 31
Conn Lt & Pwr Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Dominion Bridge	30c	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 31
Eastn Town Tel	36c	..	Oct.	16 Sep. 30
Do	18c	..	Apr.	15 Dec. 30
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
Gen Cigar pf	$1.75	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Gen Outdr Ad pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 5
Gt Lakes D&D	25c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 2
Hancock Oil A&B	50c	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt Co. Ltd.	$1	..	Dec.	11 Nov. 17
Idaho Md Mines	5c	M	Nov.	21 Nov. 10
Kings Co Tr	$20	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 25
Kokom W Wk pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
McIntyre P Mines	50c	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 1
Do	50c	Q	Mar.	1 Feb. 1
Do	50c	Q	June	1 May 1
Do	50c	Q	Sep.	3 Aug. 1
Mass Bd & Ins	87½c	..	Nov.	6 Oct. 27
Merch Pet	3c	..	Dec.	15 Dec. 1
Managed Inv. Inc	5c	Q	Nov.	15 Nov. 1
Mere Accept. Corp of Calif 5% pf	25c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 30
Nat Pow & Lt	15c	Q	Dec.	1 Oct. 30
N Y Fire Ins. Co (N J)	20c	Q	Oct.	31 Oct. 24
No Pipe Line	15c	..	Dec.	1 Nov. 17
Owens-Ill Glass	50c	..	Nov.	15 Oct. 30
Pac G&E 6% pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 31
Do 5½% pf	34⅜c	Q	Nov.	15 Oct. 31
Parker (S C) & Co. Inc, 40s pf	10c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 25
Do A	50c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 25
Princeton Water Co (N J)	$1	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 20
St Louis Refrig & Cold Stor Co 6% ptc pf	$3	S	Oct.	31 Oct. 20
Do	$1	S	Oct.	31 Oct. 20
St Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co	20c	Q	Oct.	17 Oct. 12
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	10c	M	Oct.	25 Oct. 24
Scranton Lack Tr Co (Scranton, Pa)	75c	Q	Nov.	1 Oct. 17
Signode Stl Strapping Co $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Nov.	3 Oct. 30
Do	25c	..	Nov.	3 Oct. 30
Stone & Webster	25c	..	Nov.	15 Oct. 30
Strawbridge & Clo pf	$1.50	Q	Dec.	1 Nov. 15
Trunz Pork Strs	50c	..	Nov.	9 Nov. 1

Seeks Listing on S. F. Exchange

NEW YORK—Boudinot Atterbury, President of Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, stated that the company, whose common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, has filed application for listing privileges on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. This step, according to Mr. Atterbury, is in line with the company's policy of seeking to broaden the ownership of its stock, now held by approximately 6,400 stockholders, as compared with about 5,600 stockholders a year ago.

St. Paul Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $5,080,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance in part the purchase of 2,000 50-ton freight cars and 10 steam freight locomotives.

Foreign Bonds

10 Adriatic El 7s '52	65⅜	65	65⅜
2 Antioquia 7s '57	10½	10½	10½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	10	10	10
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	73¾	72½	72½
27 Argentine 4s '72Aap	73¼	72½	72½
20 Argentine 4½s '48

Chicago Relief Problem Proves Acute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A growing national relief problem which authorities say is especially acute here, is sending social and welfare workers on a hunt for more money, while they watch the business index in hope that new activity will carry folks off the relief rolls and back to jobs. They say that in Chicago the unemployed are not getting enough to eat because the relief budget, originally regarded as barely enough for subsistence, has been cut now to 65 per cent.

This greatly reduced budget has been effective since July, according to Chicago administrators of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. There have been no local funds available, and the State's contribution of about $2,800,000 a month for Chicago has not been sufficient to keep the 98,000 relief cases on the minimum budget, they explain.

The result, it is charged by the City Club of Chicago, which made an independent field investigation, is that Chicago families on direct public relief are "actually hungry most of the time," and that children are suffering from malnutrition.

Legislature Blocks Funds

A year ago at this time unemployed were getting 85 per cent of the budget and were therefore much better off. At that time, the Legislature permitted the city to draw on its motor fuel tax funds to supplement the State relief contribution, it is explained at headquarters. This helped a great deal. But now such diversion is not permitted.

Relief rolls have increased somewhat, but not enough to make any extraordinary demands on funds. The number of cases last October was 91,895 as compared with 98,000 this year. The WPA's 18 months' rule, requiring persons on WPA pay rolls for that length of time to be dropped, has had some slight effect on the local relief situation but is not considered an important factor in bringing on the present situation. The chief trouble, according to relief headquarters, is the lack of local contributions which might be counted on to supplement the State's grant. The city does contribute a minor amount, but these funds were used up the first four months of the year. In May the budget had to be reduced from 85 to 75 per cent; in June it rose to 80 per cent, thanks to some special funds granted by the Legislature; but in July it dropped to 65 per cent and has remained there.

Budget Has Minimum Base

The minimum budget is said to be based on the U. S. Department of Agriculture's estimate of the food required to keep a family going. It provides shelter at about $13 a month.

The City Club of Chicago, which recently interviewed many relief recipients in order to get first-hand knowledge of the situation, reported "an appalling picture of distress and suffering."

"The total amount," says the report, "does not enable relief clients to have both food and shelter. They can either have sufficient food, in which case there is nothing left for rent, or they can pay their rent and have very little left for food. Almost all the families covered by our study chose the latter alternative."

During September, the City Club committee found, the average family on relief was getting less than 16 cents a day per person for food, soap, and clothing.

Criminals' Allowance More

"These unfortunates would get a greater allowance from the State of Illinois if they were criminals committed to our penal institutions," the report concluded.

A commission appointed by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission is making a study of the situation and will report to Gov. Henry Horner. The City Club and other civic workers hope that the Governor will call a special session of the Legislature to increase the State contribution. At the same time, the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission re-examining all cases on its rolls to see if any can be dropped. And at least one alderman, Paul H. Douglas, is urging the city to see if it can find some way to contribute to the fund through local economies and more effective tax collections. Professor Douglas, too, is urging State assistance.

Mexico to Colonize Lower California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Guaymas, Mexico

From this port more than 200 families were carried on a Mexican gunboat to Lower California, where they will begin colonization.

For some months Mexican engineers have been studying the country, barren and unsettled for so long, and they have worked out irrigation plans which they claim will make the country profitable for settlers.

For the new colony, Government aid will be available during a period of experimentation.

'Streamlining' of Wage Law Among Tasks of New Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Lieut. Col. Philip Fleming, who has spent the busiest years of his Army career building bridges and dams, has turned his talents to a different task—building a machine to enforce the Wage-Hour Law.

Selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Elmer F. Andrews as head of the program to keep a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours, Colonel Fleming is charged with making its operation quick, effective, and comprehensive.

The Army Engineer, whose associates credit him with a flair for direct action, inherits about 13,000 complaints of Wage-Hour Law violations. An expanding force of Wage-Hour lawyers and inspectors has not been able to catch up with these, officials have explained, primarily because of the need for more money than Congress supplied.

Decentralization Plan

Officials who have been with the Wage-Hour Division since it began functioning a year ago for 12,300,000 wage earners in interstate industries, said that one of Colonel Fleming's first problems would be ing the decentralization of authority, perfecting, modifying, or discarding plan drafted under Mr. Andrews.

The plan would delegate to 16 regional directors and their staffs sufficient authority to deal with regional problems without having to ask Washington for instructions. Only five regional directors have been named.

Another job for Colonel Fleming is expected to be the speeding up of industry committee work. These committees are set up to consider the highest possible minimum wage rate for each industry. The law provides a minimum scale gradually rising from 25 to 40 cents an hour, but the 40-cent goal will not be reached for six years.

Some Wage-Hour officials said they also expected Colonel Fleming to streamline the administrative procedure. He will have an enlarged legal and inspection staff. The legal staff has been increased from 50 to 80 lawyers in order to handle complaint cases.

The Colonel supervised the Works Projects Administration's $3,300,000,000 construction as Deputy Administrator before taking charge of the Passamaquoddy (Maine) power project.

Harvard Group Now in Spain Retracing Columbus' Voyage

HUELVA, Spain (AP)—Harvard history professors retracing the voyage of Christopher Columbus to America completed another leg of their voyage Oct. 21 aboard the yacht Capitana.

The party headed by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison inspected a reproduction of the Santa Maria, in which Columbus made his historic voyage, and later toured other memorials.

The party came here from Lisbon, Portugal.

Did Columbus Err?

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23 (AP) —The theory that Columbus disregarded glaring signposts pointing to continental America on his fourth voyage of discovery, and thereby missed finding the fabulous Mayan Empire, was advanced recently.

Dr. Franz Blom, Director of Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, who took the Great Discoverer to task for his error in judgment said that through it Columbus missed his "supreme opportunity."

Empire to the West

Off Honduras, Dr. Blom related, "the aged, discredited Columbus came face to face with his supreme opportunity."

"A great dugout appeared," Dr. Blom continued. "Aboard were natives with wares from a brilliantly civilized empire. Its temple and palaces, advanced astronomers, mathematicians, engineers, artists, agriculturists and manufacturers made it the Greece of America.

"Had Columbus turned west, whence the canoe had come, he would have discovered this Empire, enriched Spain, and extricated himself from the very doghouse of distrust and disfavor.

"Instead, Columbus turned east," Dr. Blom said.

The Mayan research explorer who has spent many years in Mexico and Central America tracing out the civilization of the Great Mayan Empire continued:

"The Admiral's fleet had touched at one of the bay islands off the coast of Honduras, and, his son Ferdinand tells us, 'fortune so ordered it that a canoe as long as a galley, and all of one tree, put in there, being loaded with commodities brought from the west. In the midst of it was an awning made of palm leaves not unlike those of Venetian gondolas.

"'Under this awning were the children, the women, and all the goods, and though there were 25 men aboard, they had not the courage to defend themselves against the boats that pursued them.

"'This canoe, being thus captured, was taken alongside, where the Admiral blessed God for that it had pleased Him at once to give him samples of the commodities of that country without exposing his men to any danger. He, therefore, ordered such things to be appropriated as he judged most sightly and valuable.'"

"As Ferdinand relates, these included quilts; cotton shirts without sleeves, curiously wrought and dyed of several colors; large sheets in which the Indian women wrapped themselves as the women of Grenada used to do; long wooden swords with a channel on each side, where the edge should be, in which there were sharp edges of flint; and hatchets to cut down like those of stone the other Indians use, but that these were of copper; also some bells of the same metal.

"Who, if not Maya, could those Indians have been? Whence, if not from the wonderful Maya area of southern Mexico, Yucatan, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, could they have come?

Cites Poor Decision

"Now, would you not say that any thoroughgoing explorer would have followed up the clue afforded by all that?

"Had Columbus done so and landed in Yucatan he might have seen at Uxmal the great Maya 'nunnery,' a part of which we of the Middle American Research Institute reproduced for the Chicago World's Fair of 1933-34. At Chichen Itza he might have seen that huge pyramid temple, the 'Castillo,' a full-size-copy of which is to house our museum and library as a part of Tulane University in New Orleans.

"Everywhere he would have met astronomers who could calculate eclipses and whose calendar is excelled in accuracy the one he knew; mathematicians who had worked out the place-value of numerals and whose employment of zero antedated its use in the Old World by more than 500 years; engineers who could transport immense blocks of stone great distances though they had no draught animals and no knowledge of the wheel; and sculptors who fashioned their superb masterpieces without metal tools.

"To satisfy royal greed, he would have found gold.

"But, instead of following up the clue, Columbus let the Indians go and went on rolling down to nowhere in particular."

Gustaf of Sweden Thanks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—King Gustaf V of Sweden expressed to President Roosevelt in a cable made public Oct. 21 the Nordic States' "warm and sincere appreciation" for the message the President sent earlier this week supporting their efforts to preserve neutrality.

The King said Mr. Roosevelt's message was considered "a precious support and encouragement." He added it was "warmly greeted by our peoples." King Gustaf's reply said:

"On behalf of the heads of the Nordic States assembled in Stockholm, I wish to convey to you the expression of our warm and sincere appreciation of the message of sympathy which you have addressed to us. In our endeavors to manifest our firm resolve to pursue a neutral policy based on international law and order, we have felt it as a precious support and encouragement to receive this message which has been warmly greeted by our peoples."

Shun Communist Issue—Bridges

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (AP)—Harry Bridges, West Coast longshore leader and Director for California of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, advised the convention of the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America Oct. 22 to forget the Communist issue.

He declared a labor organization is on the decline "when you start monkeying with that question."

Asked by a delegate if he was for or against the I. W. A.'s proposed Constitutional amendment barring Communists, Mr. Bridges replied: "If you start barring Communists from your organization, that's just serving notice on the employer that all he has to do is to hire all Communists and he'll not be bothered by any unionists."

The convention defeated the amendment, 123 to 99, but the sponsors, a bloc opposing President Harold Pritchett of the I. W. A., asked the amendment be submitted to the membership by referendum. Mr. Bridges advised against it.

A peace plan, designed to unify the disputing factions, was adopted.

A decision is pending in the case of Mr. Bridges who was accused by the Government of belonging to an organization which advocated violent overthrow of the present rule.

High Court Refuses to Rule On 'Mein Kampf' Copyright

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The United States Supreme Court today declined to review a decision temporarily enjoining two publishing companies from selling Adolf Hitler's book, "Mien Kampf," the American copyright of which is claimed by another company.

Among other actions today the court:

Denied a request by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago for review of a decision enjoining picketing of retail stores selling the product of a dairy alleged to have engaged in unfair labor practices.

Agreed to review a ruling which dismissed a Government suit seeking to obtain possession of $1,080,399 which the Government contended had been assigned the United States by the Soviet Government in 1933 in connection with recognition of that country.

Denied a petition by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., seeking a review of a decision which denied recovery of $4,331,509 from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for gold bullion taken over by the Government in 1933.

Refused to pass on a decision denying Corinne Griffith Marshall, star of the silent films, recovery of $23,275 she claimed to have overpaid the Federal Government as Federal income tax for 1930.

The Government was granted a review of a decision that the Federal Housing Administration was subject to garnishment proceedings.

The FHA appealed from the Michigan Spreme Court, which ruled that the housing agency's immunity from suit had been waived by a clause in the Housing Act permitting FHA to sue and be sued.

Garnishment proceedings were brought in Wayne County, Michigan, by the Secretarial Service Bureau, seeking to collect fees from FHA employees.

In the case involving "Mein Kampf," Stackpole Sons, Inc., and the Telegraph Press of New York City had appealed from a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at New York granting the injunction, requested by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston, which claimed the American copyright.

The New York publishers, contending the work was not protected by American copyright, brought out an edition. But the circuit court ruled the book was properly copyrighted in this country.

The $1,080,399 claimed by the Government on assignments from Soviet Russia is held by the Bank of New York and Trust Company. The New York Court of Appeals had dismissed the Government's petition seeking the disputed funds.

Fliers Refuel Despite Wind

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 23 (AP)—A high wind yesterday balked two refueling efforts of Indiana's endurance fliers, Kelvin F. Baxter of Richmond and Robert McDaniels of Muncie, as they piloted their light plane in great circles over the Muncie airport.

At 6:53 a. m. (C. S. T.) they passed their 524th hour in the air, far ahead of the 343-hour mark set by Humphrey and Hunter Moody at Springfield, Ill. After a third try at refueling was successful, the duo reported the plane's motor "okay."

Rivals Still Up

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Up in the air for more than three weeks, two Long Beach endurance fliers, Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll, continued today to go round and round over Southern California in quest of a record for all types of planes.

At 5 p. m. (8 p. m. E. S. T.) yesterday, the fliers had been in the air 570 hours. The record, set by Fred and Al Key at Meridian, Miss., in 1935, is 653 hours, 30 minutes.

Newspaper Audit Bureau Thriving

CHICAGO (AP)—President P. L. Thomson told the Audit Bureau of Circulations at a 25th anniversary meeting Oct. 19 that the organization's membership, 2,007, was the highest in its history.

"The Association finds itself in a condition of good health — organic, economic and financial—with no overshadowing clouds either from within or without," Thomson said.

The Bureau is a co-operative organization of advertisers, agencies and publishers, and audits circulations of member publishers.

More than 400 members of the Bureau paid tribute to Orlando Clinton Harn, retiring as managing director after 25 years' service with the Bureau. He has been succeeded by James N.Shryock, formerly connected with the Indianapolis News.

Allan T. Preyer of New York, chairman of the board, Association of National Advertisers, said the ABC was a "trail-blazer in co-operative fact-finding in the advertising business."

"The ABC has proved that buyers and sellers of advertising can intelligently and courageously work together in a co-operative organization," he said.

California Prison Board Is Accused

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (AP)—California's five-member State Prison Board was formally accused of incompetence, misconduct and neglect of duty today in charges filed with Gov. Culbert L. Olson by State Director of Penology John G. Clark.

The outgrowth of Clark's investigation into reports of mass whippings at San Quentin Prison, the charges alleged the directors authorized the use of "cruel punishment" and said four convicts were given "cruel and severe" beatings.

Clark recommended that all five Directors be removed from office. Governor Olson immediately ordered the Directors to appear before him at San Quentin Nov. 3 for a hearing.

Board Chairman A. R. O'Brien of Ukiah meantime said the Board's own investigation into the flogging reports would continue today despite Clark's charges.

"My sense of humor," O'Brien said, "convinces me that he (Governor Olson) has made up his mind to convict me of the crime of being a Republican."

Clark charged that prisoners were forced to stand for about eight hours a day on one spot as punishment, that some were locked in solitary "without needed medical attention," that Warden Court Smith was "incompetent", and authorized disreputable methods of punishment.

Clark's investigation followed reports that 41 young prisoners had been flogged with lead-tipped sections of garden hose and leather straps for refusing to stand on the "spots" as punishment for their alleged participation in hunger strikes last February and March.

Police Cadets Get San Antonio Jobs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A sweeping reorganization of the San Antonio police department recently provided openings for nearly 40 police cadets who were competing a three months' training course. All have received regular appointments.

Approximately 60 members of the police force, most of them veteran officers, were dismissed in the shake-up, which, it was announced, was effected in the interest of efficiency. The changes were made with sanction of the Police and Firemen's Civil Service Board. Most of those let out will receive pensions or retirement pay.

The reorganization was carried out under the direction of Chief Ray Ashworth, whom the City recently brought here from Evanston, Ill., to head the department.

Neutrals Watch Senate Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The small neutral states of Europe are watching the Senate debate on neutrality perhaps as closely as the large belligerents.

Their interest centers on two main points—the arms embargo and shipping restrictions.

The northern neutrals like Norway, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, and Finland, together with Switzerland, already have an embargo on the shipment of arms to belligerents. Two, Sweden and Denmark, are, in proportion to their size, important arms manufacturers. The neutrals' embargoes arise not from legislative action but from the fact that export licenses are required for arms shipments and such licenses are not now being granted for shipments to belligerents.

If the United States lifts its embargo, will the small European neutrals do likewise? They are not in the happy situation of the United States, 3,000 miles from the belligerents.

In the World War, the United States permitted British and French armed merchantmen to come into American ports, but Holland barred them from its ports. It had a frontier contiguous to Germany and feared reprisals from its powerful neighbor.

There is every likelihood that the small neutrals will continue to keep their arms at home, no matter what the United States does.

The neutrals possessing large shipping lines like Norway, Holland, and Sweden, are vitally interested in what Congress intends doing about American shipping. If the United States were to ban all American ships from traveling to the belligerents, the ships of the neutrals would have an opportunity to assume a large part of the burden of carrying America's goods and taking goods of the belligerents to these shores.

With a population of less than three millions, Norway occupies fifth place in the world's shipping, with nearly 5,000,000 tons. Holland is seventh, Belgium ninth. Norway carries an appreciable amount of American commerce, not only between the United States and Norway, but from American ports to many corners of the world.

During the World War, the small maritime neutrals insisted on conducting their commerce-carrying despite the dangers of submarines, mines, raiders and capture. Norway lost no less than 49 per cent of its merchant fleet in that conflict, but continued its world shipping.

Legionnaire Asks Peace Day Rites

NEW YORK (AP)—A growing feeling of futility over the observance of Armistice Day this year was assailed Oct. 22 by National Commander Raymond J. Kelly of the American Legion, who said those who served in the World War "feel more deeply" toward the 21st anniversary than any since 1918.

"I earnestly urge that the communities in which our 11,560 posts are located join in the effort to make this Armistice Day one of solemn rededication to peace," Kelly said in a radio broadcast.

He said the Legion had noted a growing opinion that "it is a paradox of futility to celebrate the anniversary of a day that closed the War—a war which was to have ended all wars, but failed of its purpose."

But, he added:

"There shall be no tarnishing of the achievements at Cantigny and Belleau Wood, at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, at Soissons and in the Argonne.

"The American Legion will ever honor the day which brought peace to the world through those efforts, whatever the aftermath."

The Legion has undertaken "a solemn covenant" to keep America out of war, he continued. It will co-operate in any effort designed to prevent "involvement in Old World conflict"; it will "continue to demand that Congress stay in session" during the international crisis; it will combat propaganda and urge a program "that builds good-will towards the people of other nations."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 7.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sundays; Oct. 29, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.72mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Nov. 12, 26, Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 5, 19 Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Church Edifice, 64 Water Street North, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Cheshire

Stockport: Centenary Hall, 7:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Lancashire

Accrington: Town Hall, Blackburn Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.
Manchester (Fifth Church): Kingsway Cinema, Moseley Road, Levenshulme, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Mansion House, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

United States

California

Angels Camp (auspices Society, Vallicita): Woods Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Glendora: Citrus Union High School, West Foothill Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Hayward: Hayward Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Modesto: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Watsonville: Veterans' Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.

Colorado

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.

Illinois

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, 4359 Michigan Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church) Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
De Kalb: First Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Beech and Greenleaf, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 135 North Long Common Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, Second and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. Radiocast 8 to 8:30 p. m., Station WCBS, 1420 kilocycles.

Indiana

Crown Point: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Warsaw: Kosciusko County Court House, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue East, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Clinton: Modernistic Building, Fourth Avenue South and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Des Moines (Second Church): Des Moines Women's Club Auditorium, Fifteenth and Woodland, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Dubuque (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth and Bluff Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Mason City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 High Avenue, East 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Kansas

Anthony: Municipal Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Arkansas City: Junior High School Auditorium, 200 Block, South Second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Lawrence: Plymouth Congregational Church, 925 Vermont, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.
Waltham: Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 27. Radiocast Station WMBC, 1420 kilocycles.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Owosso: Owosso High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Minnesota

Brainerd: Franklin Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Owatonna: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, Forty-seventh and Wyandotte Streets, 12 m., Nov. 2.

New Jersey

Irvington: H. Morrell High School, Clinton Avenue, near Stuyvesant Avenue, 3:30 p. m. Oct. 29.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.
Cobleskill: Lark Street School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Cortland: State Normal School Auditorium, West Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 31.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov 3.
Suffern: Suffern High School, Washington Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.

Ohio

Bellefontaine: Bellefontaine High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.
Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street S. W., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Fifth and Broadway to Sycamore, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, West One Hundred and Seventeenth and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2
Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Lancaster: Church Edifice, North Broad Street, 8 p. m., Nov 2
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue at Clay Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, west of Fortieth Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 3. Radiocast Station WIP, 610 kilocycles.
Philadelphia (Organization at University of Pennsylvania): Memorial Hall, Christian Association Building, Thirty-sixth and Locust Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.

Washington

Longview: Kessler School Auditorium, Kessler Boulevard and Twentieth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.
Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth Avenue N. E., and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, 6729 Eighteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Journalism Heads For Higher Status

CHICAGO (AP)—Establishment of an International Council for Education in Journalism designed to gain for journalism a professional status equal to law was announced Oct. 20.

Caspar Yost, of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was elected Chairman of the group, which perfected the organization.

The meeting, attended by representatives of newspaper groups and of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, drew up a statement of principles which said that "because of the importance of journalism to society and government adequate preparation is as necessary for all persons who desire to engage in journalism as it is necessary for those who intend to enter other professions."

Student Farmers Work on Hay Drier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — Experimental work has begun at the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia, on a method for the rapid drying of hay, artificially. A great deal of attention has been attracted to methods of vegetable and cover crop dehydration since the work of Urquhart, of Michigan, and others gave such promising results in the early effort, and it is being recognized as a great potential factor in crop economy, particularly in regions where the maturing process is frequently subjected to unseasonal changes of weather.

A notable change in the volume of forage and other cover crops has taken place in the Piedmont States during the last few years, chiefly as the result of bank and agricultural agent extension campaigns to interest farmers in raising a greater percentage of their stock feed. With the increased forage has been built some notable dairy herds, particularly in east and northeast Georgia, and this attempt at further economy of the feed crop marks an important step in further self-containment of the region.

City Managers Work Out Emergency Handling Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A plan under which a city can handle, in an orderly way, emergency situations arising from flood, hurricane, or other unusual conditions, is offered to cities in a report to the International City Managers' Association.

This scheme for rescue work is based in part on plans worked out by five cities which have had experience. They are Sacramento and Pasadena, Calif., Norwood, Mass., Miami Beach, Fla. and New London, Conn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

ORLANDO, FLA.—Upper duplex, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, furnace heat, garage, $300.00 for 6 months. MRS. B. P. SILVER, 621 West Yale Avenue.

FURRIERS

FUR coats remodeled or repaired, expertly done. Mrs. Eva Bemis, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H., or 78 Fleet St., Portsmouth, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office routine, $12.00 to start; state age, experience. Write Box F-16, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, young, experienced in managing servants, daily marketing, keeping accounts, household sewing and mending; ability to upholster desirable; able to drive a car; Florida and Long Island residence. Write Box G-20, S 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

FREEPORT, N. Y.—7-rm. house with garage, all improvements; 20 minutes to station; will decorate. 475 Atlantic Avenue. Fre. 3917.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 41 Peterboro St., Suite 12—For gentleman, single rm., near bath; near The Mother Church. Call evenings Ken. 0826.

NEWTON, MASS.—1 or 2-rooms to business couple; light, tel., kitchen privilege. Call Newton North 6752 before 10 a. m.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 62 Pearl St.—1-2 rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges, garage; private home. Call Middlesex 1816-R evenings.

Journalism Heads For Higher Status

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

SANATORIUMS

— TENACRE FOUNDATION —
A Sanatorium, offering proper nursing care and suitable environment for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment. ALSO Specially equipped (and authorized by the state) to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.
TENACRE FOUNDATION, PRINCETON, N. J. Reorganized June, 1939

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

N. Y. C.—COUPLE, excellent, thoroughly experienced cook, managing housekeeper-CHAUFFEUR or butler; A-1 references; $150 up. Americans. AC. 2-7764.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position, practical nursing, good sewer, helpful. Write Box W-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BRITISH COLONIES and Foreign Stamps—Fine condition, new issues; albums, accessories. STAMP HAVEN, 157½ Bay St., Toronto, Can.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7369.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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from Cellar to Roof
Heating and Plumbing
HORN CONSTRUCTION CO.
MEtropolitan 4376
201 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Custom-Built Homes
We offer the complete facilities—architectural construction and financing—for creating a home to fit individual tastes and requirements.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
Realtor
TOWER BLDG. WASHINGTON

Haig's Bakery
Try Our Own Make Ice Cream
Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
Open Sundays and Holidays
2473 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
1416 New York Ave., N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

Lincoln Zephyr V-8 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
BARBIZON GARMENTS
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

MARY'S CANDY SHOP
HALLOWEEN CANDIES
"The Best Always"
235 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

To help you anticipate price advances we offer
94 Pc. Imported China Dinner Sets
$29.75
Replacement price 39.75. Service for 12. Handsomely designed sets with ivory shoulder and Rosebud border. Fine quality imported china.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
Portland, Maine

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. A. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Special Orders Given Attention Now for Christmas
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke — Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Gibson's Book Store
106 No. Main St. Tel. 314

OFFICE SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT

All Wool KENWOOD BLANKETS
for warmth without weight
Harry G. Emmons

DOVER

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS
Let us MARFAK your car
Protect your car now. Tel. 57
Jim's Service Station
624 Central Ave.

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
The Opening of Our Tea Room in Our Annex Will Be Soon
Delicious Food—Courteous Service

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Fall Shoes Now In
H. E. HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Building Tel. 338
WALK-OVER SHOES
for men and women
TREADEASY and VITALITY SHOES *for women*

DOVER (Continued)

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

412 Central Ave.
Tel. 383-M

MICHEL'S Morrill Bldg.
Lovely Fall Dresses
Smart Hats in All Colors
Reasonable Prices

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Step Out With
STETSON
ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.
836 Elm St.

Furniture from **MOONEY'S**
Fits Into Your Fall Decorating Plans
Chosen from the best markets; with a knowledge of the types most suited to New England homes. See our Fall displays. Enjoy their beauty and comfort.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in
Magazines Toilet Articles, Candies
Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

The Very Newest Ladies' Handbags
to Match
and Set Off New Fall Clothes
Many leather and other novelties
N. J. WHALEN & CO.
1039 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke — New England Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
59 HANOVER ST. OVER THE PURITAN PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST PHONE 453

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

For Values in N. H.
Farms, Summer Places, Hotels, Stores and City Homes
See
P. J. Campbell
782 Summer St Phone 1221

Sweet Cider, Sweet Juicy Apples, Doughnuts.
All the Food and Fixings for Halloween
296 Phones 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Newly Remodeled Store
"FOR LAD and DAD"
Including New Shoe Depts.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

Why Not a Visit to
ANN'S
For Fall and Winter Merchandise
Coats—Dresses—Sport Goods
Undies—Hosiery
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
51 West Pearl Street
Just Around the Corner From Main Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware Paints Oils Glass, Brushes Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
3 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Phone ALex. 1978
THE ANCHORAGE
603 Queen St., Alex., Va.
Luncheon 55c to 1.00
Dinner Daily 85c and 1.00
Sunday 1.00 Holiday 1.25

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.
LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Thurston's Beauty Shoppe

Open Mon., Wed., and Fri. Until 9 P. M.
ADELLE THURSTON
Ph. Alex. 3052 2425 Mt. Vernon Ave.

SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
Have your summer garments stored for only .25 plus the cleaning charge
223 N. Payne St., Alexandria, Va.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL—FUEL OIL
35th St and Virginia Ave.

Famous Naturalizer Shoes
$6.75
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE AT 32ND STREET

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE VA

Engleby Electric Company
Make It an Electrical Gift
Dial 2-3477 313 1st Street S. W.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Huntington Dry Goods Co.
Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.
The Store for Thrifty People
Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Thackston Bros. Tire Company

United States Tires and Batteries, Philco Radios, Maytag Washers, Westinghouse Refrigerators
6TH AVE. AT 10TH ST.
PHONE 5151

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
952 Fourth Ave. Phone 24203

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl" and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Phone M 83
NOW IS A GOOD TIME to REFURNISH YOUR HOME
Call at "The Bay's" Home Furnishing Departments for Everything You Need at Prices You Want to Pay

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
HBC "Point" Blankets
Standard for the world for generations

Always Something New
at
Reed's China & Gift Shop
10325 Jasper Avenue

Loveseth
"One Call Does It All"
Jasper at 106 St.
Phone 25113
ELECTRICAL, CARBURETOR AND TIRE SERVICE
MOTOR TUNE-UP SPECIALISTS
Official Representative
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE

EDMONTON (Continued)

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114—26115

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the New
"HUDSONIA"
Suits for Men
Quality Materials,
Careful Tailoring.
Outstanding Value at
$23.50
Buy on "Bay" Budget Terms
Men's Clothing, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

1936 Packard "120" Sedan $765.00
This distinguished Automobile, in beautiful condition throughout, is offered at just $100 below 1939 list. A real opportunity to make a substantial saving.
Leonard & McLaughlins' Motors
LIMITED
Portage Avenue at Maryland Street
Phone 37 121

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

MacDonald's Hairdressing
312 Colony Street
PHONE 33 656

Furs of Distinction
F. W. Gynn Co. Ltd. Furriers
411 Portage Ave., Phone 27 275

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

Come to Robinson's *For Hosiery*
HOLEPROOF
Chiffon and Service Weight
All new shades
Medium and Long Lengths
Sizes 8½ to 10½
$1.15 pr.
MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

You'll Enjoy Shopping for Shower Gifts in our
GIFT SHOP Fourth Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every day—serve your family's favorite—pure MILK from
PRODUCERS DAIRY, Ltd.
275 Kent St., Ottawa Tel. 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT Home Science Bread made by WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Maxwell's Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Also
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SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits, and vegetables—with free delivery
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New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave.
Same Phone — 6641

SEE NEXT PAGE

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
(Continued)

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THE GLASGOW HOUSE

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LONDON — Exceptionally attractive small, modern house; 2 double, 1 single bedrooms; running water, fitted bathroom (Froys Bath); small hall, good reception-lounge, parquet floor, dining room; garage; furnished £5.5.0 p. w., unfurnished £225 p. a.; rates £60; no premium. Write FROY, 18 Creswell Place, S. W. 10.

SUTTON, Surrey (Neutral area)—Very comfortably furnished house; 2 reception, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, ping-pong room; garage, cellars, garden; very near Christian Science church. Box W-1491, BCM/CSM London.

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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
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Depot at 159 High Street
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LONDON: Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Double rooms 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

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The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

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BARNES, S. W., London—Accessible but not exposed, furnished accommodation, every possible facility; £42 p. a. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON, W. 2, Porchester Terrace, "Sixty Seven"—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C. throughout, bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing Langham 2679.

TAILORING

28 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

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LONDON—Miss Hope Webb, 5 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W. 8., tel. Western 4039, has small classes for pupils requiring individual attention or examination help.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LONDON — Semi-detached house for sale. Freehold, 9 years old—£1,075. 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, 4 gas fires, nice gardens, greenhouse. Would let at £78 per annum exclusive with immediate possession. 33, Gibsons Hill, Norbury, S. W. 16. 'Phone Poll: 3875.

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea.
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England

LONDON

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ENGLAND

LONDON
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Evelyn Malcolm
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Telephone Mayfair 3904

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Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
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give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER, INTERNAL PHONES, INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

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Have you Thought of Coming to Us?
We will gladly serve you
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New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
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Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
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For Ready to Serve Foods

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Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
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Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
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FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of Underwear
SWITZER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices
BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL and CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18 Westmoreland Street

Daily Features Page

Dogs of Our Day

Sport & General

Borzoi
Formerly Russian Wolfhound

The breed name of the Russian Wolfhound was officially changed to Borzoi by the Board of Directors of the American Kennel Club on Nov. 10, 1936.

This beautiful and graceful dog has been used in Russia for hunting wolves and other animals since the early part of the 17th century. Its distinctive lineaments appear in many old books and prints. Though there have been many variations in its evolution, all have conformed in general to the following characteristics: Ears—short and pointed when quiet, lying back on the neck and touching each other at the tips. Ribs—prominent, extending down to the elbow or below: Back: arched, rising in graceful curve from shoulders to hips. In the female a straight back is allowed. Feet: long and hare-shaped. Coat: dense and silky. Color: no longer important.

The Borzoi is a tall animal with great speed and endurance. In the home, however, he is gentle and a quiet, happy companion.

Brevities

Indianapolis News — Another popular color for men's clothes this fall is whatever color last year's happened to be.

Robert Quillen in Detroit Free Press: They aren't urging us to help save the world this time. Maybe they have been watching us save America.

Railway Age: The Pullman Company has received a request from a man who was forced to take an upper in the car Aloha, that the car be rechristened Anuppah.

Daily Quotation

GOOD temper is like a sunny day; it sheds its brightness everywhere.—SIDNEY.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Bono, Marshal Emilio (â-mēl′-yô dâ bō′-nô)—Inspector of Italy's Overseas Forces.

Kallio, Kyösti (kyû′-stĭ käl′-lyô)—President of Finland.

Lovrentieff, Arkadi Yossicovich (ŭr-kä′-dyĭ-ĭ ĭ′-ŭ-sĭk′-ŭ-vĭch lŭ-vrĕn′-tyĕf) — New Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria.

Lukasiewicz, Juliusz (yōōl′-yōōsh lōō′-kä-shĕ′-vèch)—Polish Ambassador to France.

Munters, Vilhelms (vĭl′-hĕlms mōōn′-tĕrs) — Foreign Minister of Latvia.

Päts, Konstantin (kôn′-stän-tēn pāts′) — President of Estonia.

Raczkiewicz, Władysław (vlä-dĭs′-läf räch-kyĕ′-vèch) —New Polish President.

Raštikis, Gen. Stanislas (stän′-ĭs-lâs räsh′-ti-kĭs)—Commander-in-Chief of the Lithuanian Army.

Theunis, Georges (zhôrzh tû′-nēs′) — Former Belgian Premier who will head a Belgian economic commission to the United States.

Yrjoe-Koskinen, Aarno (är′-nô ür′-yû-kôs′-kĭ-nĕn) — Finland's Minister to Moscow.

Zaleski, August (ou′-gōost zä-lĕs′-kė)—New Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Zhdanoff, A. A. (zhdä′-nôf) —Director of Russia's press; runs "Pravda."

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Saarbrücken (zär′-brük′-ĕn) —Key German industrial city in the Saar Basin.

Vilna (vĕl′-nâ) — Ancient Lithuanian capital.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wells in the Deserts

"Kindness digs wells in the deserts of the human heart that fill with crystal water."—Harold C. Spikins.

The Intruder

Monitor Camera Club from G. Fryers, Broadstairs, Kent, England

A cuckoo usurps the nest of a hedge sparrow. It is the peculiar trait of the cuckoo to lay its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch.

In Lighter Vein

Trials of a Hostess

The new maid, preparing to serve at her first dinner party, was instructed by her garden-loving mistress to place a "little flower" in each finger bowl for the guests.

That point in the course of the meal arrived, and to the hostess' perplexity, she saw that no blossoms were floating about as planned, but that the water had a decidedly murky nature.

Asking the maid afterward as to the cause of the murkiness, she was informed, "Why Ma'am, Ah jes' put in a little flour like you tole me."

Suitcase Simpson

A recruit wearing size 14 shoes enlisted in the army. One day the officer missed him.

Officer: "Has anyone seen that recruit?"

Voice from Rear: "Yes, sir, he has gone to the cross-roads to turn around."—S. C. C. O. Press.

Ahem!

Little Johnny and his sister had been sent to bed an hour before, but were still awake.

"I think there's company downstairs," said Ethel, "I just heard Mummy laugh at Daddy's joke."

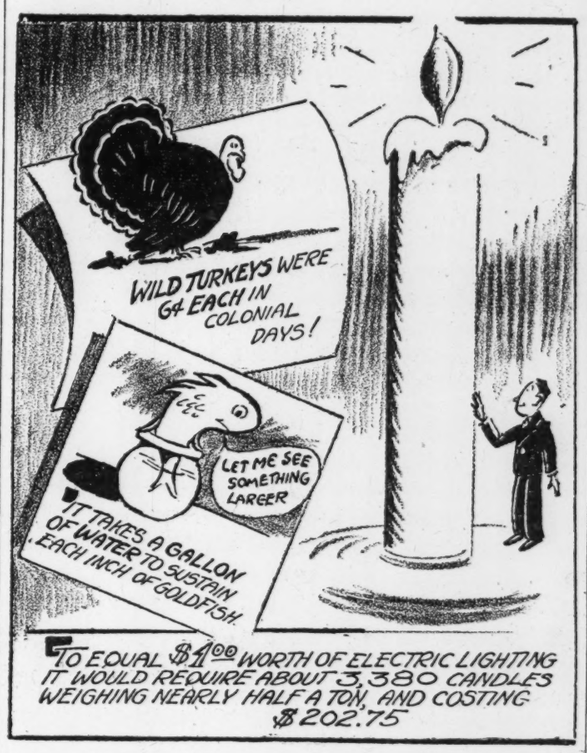
Yes Suh!

"You spent only two months in Alabama and you talk as though you were born down there?"

"Yes, pardon my sudden accent."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.


WILD TURKEYS WERE 6¢ EACH IN COLONIAL DAYS!
LET ME SEE SOMETHING LARGER
IT TAKES A GALLON OF WATER TO SUSTAIN EACH INCH OF GOLDFISH.
TO EQUAL $1.00 WORTH OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING IT WOULD REQUIRE ABOUT 3,380 CANDLES WEIGHING NEARLY HALF A TON, AND COSTING $202.75

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plough Mate

Omaha, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbrass still had Queen, their 17-year-old horse, after losing their other horse. They had 10 acres of workable farmland with clover and corn growing and wondered how to till and harvest these. Queen had never been driven single before, and all the machinery was for a double team.

What to do? Mr. Fairbrass tried to buy another horse, but could not borrow the money anywhere. He had no job and no money, only the land and crops, if he could harvest them. Why could not he team up with Queen and work the mowing machine, the rake, the corn cultivator, and let his wife drive?

With the help of a strong rope he harnessed himself beside Queen and began to work, harder than he had ever worked in all his life. He lost 17 pounds in a month!

When Mr. Fairbrass and his wife came over to call on their nearest neighbors, they told the story. In half an hour the news reporters were out; and the next morning the moving account was on the front page of an Omaha Sunday paper. The second day, early in the morning, came a message from Ashland, Neb., to the effect that a white horse, of the age of Queen, would be on its way to the Fairbrass farm, if it could be used. The family could use it for 60 days free of charge, to help them out; and if they cared to buy it, they could do so at the end of that time.

The Fairbrass family was overjoyed and accepted the offer thankfully; an offer which has proved to be a turning point in their lives.

A Verse for Today . . .

OWE no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.—ROM. 13:8.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Perhaps That Was the Reason.*

By LE PELLEY

DAD SAID WHEN YOU WERE A GIRL LOTS OF FOLKS SEWED THEMSELVES INTO THEIR WINTER CLOTHES WHEN WINTER CAME. DID YOU, MOM?
NOT QUITE
HE SAID — GOOD NIGHT!!! FOLKS SELDOM TOOK BATHS IN THE WINTER TIME !!!! HOW ABOUT THAT, MOM?
NEVER MIND
ANYWAY — HOW COULD YOU IF YOU WERE SEWED INTO YOUR CLOTHES ??
COME DOWN AND EAT YOUR BREAKFAST
WELL — THERE MUST BE SOME REASON FOR CALLING THEM "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Always Pays to Advertise*

FRESH ROASTED CHESTNUTS
This A.M. I noticed that the man selling Chestnuts didn't seem to be doing much business —
Maybe if he'd make a little noise the way the newsboy does he'd get some customers—
"I'll see if I can help him," I said to myself, as I let go with a few loud barks—
It worked!
Boy! This good deed business is lots of fun!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mistaken Identity*

By THE HAGERS

ZZZZZ
THE AIR GREW WARMER AS WE FLEW; AND TOMMY CAUGHT ME NAPPING, TOO.
"HALT!" HE COMMANDED. "I SUGGEST WE LAND BELOW TO SWIM AND REST."
GREEN PALMS GREW DENSELY BY A STREAM. I LAY DOWN ON A LOG TO DREAM.
"I'M NOT A COUCH. BUT REST AWHILE." WOW! I WAS ON A CROCODILE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Isolationism's Extremes

With the United States Senate reported to have a margin of twenty-five votes for repeal of the arms embargo, one must admire the persistence more than the wisdom of the hardy few who fight on for its retention. For without hope of stopping repeal, they are going to extremes in their opposition—extremes which damage their own position and may injure the Nation's position.

Certain of defeat, they are exaggerating the size of the defeat by picturing repeal as virtual entrance of the United States into the war. Rightly desirous that America should not fight for a wrong cause, they strain so far as to present the struggle as one in which the wrongs are evenly divided. And at a time when mutual trust and good will are needed to foster national unity, they portray opponents as profiteers. Such last-ditch radio appeals as Senator Borah's and Senator Nye's promote bad feeling and misjudgment of the whole situation.

Senator Borah insists that repeal of the arms embargo means American intervention in the war. Let us recognize that repeal will help the Allies. But let us also recognize that retention of the embargo helps Germany. And why be so fatalistic as to feel that repeal is almost equivalent to a declaration of war? Senator Norris, who voted against American entrance into the World War, is convinced that America has a better chance of keeping out now by shifting from an arms embargo to an embargo on American-owned ships and goods going into war areas. The experience of countries such as Sweden and Switzerland proves that trading with belligerents does not put a country into war.

But above all, why put the United States in the position of seeing no difference between the victims and the beneficiaries of aggression? Why ask Americans who have urged Britain and France to stand up for small nations to make it harder for them now that they are risking all in such a stand? Why say that the British Government has been the best friend of Naziism because it went the second mile with Germany to prevent war? Why not recognize that today the British people—and Government—are fighting Nazi-ism? And why pretend America is not concerned? Happily the Gallup poll shows that the American people know better.

C. I. O. Awakes to Communism

John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has taken what some will consider a belated step in announcing that the C. I. O. will throw out any union officials found following Communist policy and will give no advancement to members of the Communist Party.

Mr. Lewis hitherto has taken the position that his unions did not inquire into the political beliefs of those who came to them for membership, but took those whom employers had hired in the industry. Nevertheless, it was noticeable that some C. I. O. organizers were of a persuasion which Mr. Lewis had denounced vehemently some years ago when he was fighting Communism in his United Mine Workers.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor readily saw in the early 1920's that the Trade Union Educational League, which William Z. Foster, then head of the Communist Party in America, formed to bore into the Federation unions, was not engaged in a mission that boded well for the trade union movement. They knew, as the C. I. O. high councils evidently have learned, that while Communist members may contribute a zeal beyond their numbers, their object is not to get better working conditions within a free economy, but to foment strife looking toward introduction of a proletarian State.

Fred Erwin Beal, a disillusioned former Communist, now in prison in North Carolina, gave a poignant example of this divergence of aims when he appeared before the Dies Committee in Washington last week. He recounted how Communist lawyers and witnesses, marshaled by the International Labor Defense, were more intent on making propagandist speeches than on clearing him of a charge of murder. Except for the lingering antagonisms they aroused, he might have been pardoned before now, he believes.

With an affiliate, the United Automobile Workers, engaged in a serious industrial dispute in Detroit, the C. I. O. appears to recognize the value of proving that its objectives have to do entirely with collective bargaining and do not countenance any sabotaging of the American system of government.

"One Touch of Nature"

A new twist is given the dog-and-master story by a development at Sing Sing prison. Stories of canine affection for no matter how degraded a master are common enough, but here is a tale of how a group of convicts—against all prison rules—adopted a miserable pup which had lost its mother and successfully hid it for a whole year within the grim gray walls. And Warden Lawes, discovering the conspiracy and how the men nourished and cherished their pet, even teaching him to perform a series of remarkable tricks, permitted "Stooge" to stay. Truly "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

After all, there is nothing strange in the love of these incarcerated lawbreakers for a motherless puppy. Many of these men in gray probably were themselves "stray dogs," the products of broken families and vicious environments. Some doubtless had known the cuffs and kicks of the world and had gleaned a means of existence in devious byways or snatched it from a neighbor. There is a kinship between the unfortunate.

Sing Sing's conspirators proved the underlying humanity in the children of men when they saved a friendless dog. But perhaps "Stooge" has done far more for his befrienders than they have done for him.

Plain Speech—With a Purpose

Ambassador Grew's blunt speech in Tokyo has thrown a clear light on the relations between the United States and Japan. Japanese controllers of public opinion have given the impression to the Japanese people that the United States acquiesces in Japan's "mission" in China. Ambassador Grew disabused Japanese mentalities in one of the plainest talks in the history of American-Japanese relations. He told the Japanese flatly that Americans deeply resented the "bombings, indignities, and manifold interference with American rights" at the hands of the Japanese Army.

Of course, the intelligent Japanese official knows what America feels about Japan in China. But in Japan—a dictatorship without a dictator—censorships and controls prevent the people from reading the facts about American opinion. Thus they are beguiled into thinking that the Japanese Army in China has at least the acquiescence of the United States. Accordingly the militarists are sustained in their adventuring.

It is one of the problems facing democratic countries to restore that intercommunication between peoples which has been written down by dictatorships. This is one of the services rendered by Ambassador Grew. Knowing the delusions entertained by the Japanese people, knowing also the opinions held by the American people, he played the role of honest broker. It was plain language with a purpose. No friendship is possible without understanding, and the basis of any new approach to change in Japanese-American relations must be a knowledge in Japan of what Americans think about the China adventure.

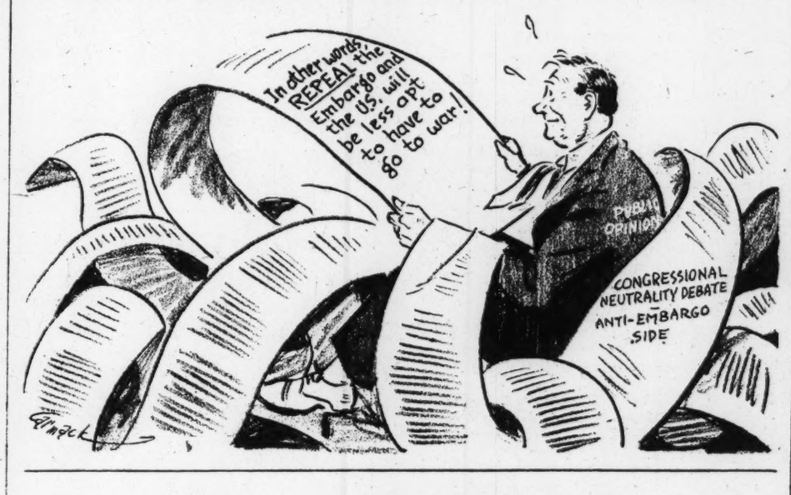
The Grew démarche is thus not an end in itself. Out of it may come a realization in Japan that the reticence which the European war and the neutrality debate has imposed upon the State Department must not be confused with a willingness to accept a new status in the Far East imposed by Japanese arms. War-making in Europe, indeed, requires that a sharper American eye than ever be kept on the Pacific. This doesn't mean that the United States wishes to challenge Japan. It wishes to come to terms with Japan. The opportunity presents itself in the negotiation of a new commercial agreement to replace the one that the United States has denounced. This should be an all-in agreement of the kind to set an example of adjustment of difficulties which have been created by the clash of dynamic forces with static conditions. But first of all it was necessary to clear away the miasma of misunderstanding which has enveloped American-Japanese relations as a result of official disingenuousness in Tokyo.

A Californian has noticed that ordinarily peaceful bees become irritable and ill-tempered in high altitudes. Humans might profitably take a tip and settle down when they see in themselves such signs of "flying too high."

Wisconsin is to have two official Thanksgiving Days. If Wisconsin beats its old rival, Minnesota, on the gridiron, will it institute a third—or subtract one if it loses?

In Other Words, Words, Words—

In other words, KEEP the Embargo and the U.S. will be less apt to be drawn into the war!
PUBLIC OPINION
CONGRESSIONAL NEUTRALITY DEBATE PRO-EMBARGO SIDE


In other words, REPEAL the Embargo and the U.S. will be less apt to have to go to war!
PUBLIC OPINION
CONGRESSIONAL NEUTRALITY DEBATE ANTI-EMBARGO SIDE

On the Turkish Frontier

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Six hours out of Aleppo, the Taurus Express reaches the Turkish border. There it stops and two or three neatly uniformed men climb aboard. Between a dingy guardhouse and barbed wire skirting the railroad track, a soldier in gray uniform with a gun on his shoulder marches up and down in correct German style. A new barracks, its masonry still wet, stands opposite him and in its architectural modernism illustrates, as clearly as the tenement houses of Tel Aviv, how much the West counts today in the re-awakening of the Near East.

Except for these men and these buildings the region is desolate. A range of mountains fades into the south, treeless and barren like all the mountains of the Near East. Even though the Sanjak and the harbor of Alexandretta lie beyond it, the land seems sterile and the presence of soldiers a curiosity.

Soon the train was on its way again and I went to the dining-car for tea and a comfortable chair. As I sat there, a young man came in who was English in appearance and seemed interested in company. I beckoned him to my table and he joined me. When he spoke, it was clear that he was German. He said that he was not surprised at the discovery, for he had begun studying English only three months before. He went on to explain that his work was at Mosul in Iraq. He was a commercial agent for the German Government and his aim was to barter German manufactures for the natural resources of Iraq not already monopolized by Great Britain.

* * *

The train stopped at Islahiye, the first town after crossing from Syria into Turkey and, therefore, the one nearest the world whose laws and customs it had been Ataturk's function to overthrow. When Ataturk passed on the question of a successor was on everybody's lips. Would the new Turkey disintegrate now that its leader was no longer there? Ismet Inonu took office, the questions went unanswered. A more insidious question became popular—had Turkey actually been remodeled very much under Ataturk?

As Herr Tremmel and I looked out of the dining-car window, we agreed on one point—that Islahiye was proof that the Turkish Government was still carrying on its national program. New buildings constructed or under construction, soldiers, townspeople in western dress—these were the proof.

"That railroad station, of course," Herr Tremmel said, "was built by Germans before the World War."

It was easy to see that he spoke the truth. The station dominated the town like a palace. But a little farther south beside the railroad track stood eight new houses, men working inside them or on their roofs. Like model housing in the western world, they were all of one type and were built in a line.

Two officers in conversation walked along the platform. Soldiers stiffened and saluted them. "That looks like the German army," I said.

Herr Tremmel laughed. "A slight exaggeration," he replied, "although we Germans have a big influence in this part of the world. What we had before the war, we've never really lost."

"Yes," I said, "I've heard that you Germans have had a lot to do with the development of Turkey's steel industry in Karabuk and with the successful working of the Eregli coal basin."

"True," Herr Tremmel said, "the big difference is that we must do in secret now what we did openly before the war. At least in business. I can't speak for the army."

* * *

Officers walking up and down chatting together, soldiers standing in groups by the station, barracks within sight—these testified to the importance of the army in the new Turkey. Less striking than the French, who have a flair for military uniforms, these soldiers were nevertheless impressive. Something in their somber appearance suggested efficiency. When they moved, they showed themselves ready and alert.

The men of the town who for one reason or another had come to the station wore clothes that were equally drab.

The women of Islahiye were interesting to observe, not because they had uncovered their faces but because they had done so little else. Most of them dressed in black, they sat cross-legged on the ground and talked among themselves, just as women do all over the Moslem world.

Suddenly a whistle warned that the train was ready to depart. An officer snapped a command and soldiers climbed aboard. The women, as I expected, kept on talking. I turned to Herr Tremmel to call his attention to this fact only to find before me the customs officer asking for my passport.

FRED F. PLIMPTON

America Makes Up Its Mind

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Saville R. Davis

At once the simplest and most surprising fact on the American scene today is the clear-cut national foreign policy and the overwhelming nature of popular support for it. The American people do not want to go to war; but within this limitation, they hope the democratic powers of Europe will hold the upper hand and they are willing to do whatever they can to help.

The Gallup poll was able to announce this week that the percentage of persons wishing the United States to stay out of the war had increased from 83 per cent before the war to 95 per cent today. Those who hope the Allies will win include 84 per cent. And the working majority for assistance short of war to the Allies is 62 per cent—a fairly healthy majority considering the many doubts as to whether the munitions trade even on a cash-and-carry basis will lead the United States into war. Thus the Nation appears to have made up its mind on fundamentals, so far as is possible at the present time.

In spite of the first fifteen years after the World War, when the country scarcely had a foreign policy and the two major parties competed in ignoring the subject, there now appears an unexpectedly well-seasoned opinion. In spite of the subsequent "period of disillusionment," there now emerges a sincere internationalist desire to see aggression brought to an end. And finally, in spite of the latest years of alarms when aggression was rampant and talk of "quarantine" was easy, there now remains a degree of cool steadiness in the face of war news which could not have been confidently anticipated.

* * *

As a capital city, Washington has a sophisticated atmosphere, and most students of current affairs here are determined not to be caught being overly optimistic as they were in the last war. Thus it has been the fashion for some time to talk of how easily the people could be goaded into an unreasoning war fury again by war incidents. This "cynicism" may have served a purpose in forewarning the people, for instead of reeling under the impact of war news they appear to have steeled themselves for it.

At all events, the easing of tension here, where the preliminary decisions are being made, seems to support the Gallup poll in reflecting a steadiness on Main Street and on the farm; such opinions as have changed since the shells began bursting and the moving pictures carrying them into the heart of America, have been a strengthening and not a shaking of previous opinion. The 40 per cent who said at the outbreak of war that they might want to plunge in if the Allies were being defeated, has dropped in the intervening six weeks to 29 per cent.

The record of the Administration for the week consisted of banning submarines from American waters and ports, cabling support to the Stockholm conference of neutrals, and finally, through Ambassador Grew at Tokyo, handing the Japanese a warning as to their course in China which has few rivals for bluntness in the annals of diplomacy in the Orient. It is quite possible to place a highly interventionist interpretation on these events.

* * *

The submarine ban clearly is damaging to Germany and of material aid to the Allies, and was not followed at once by any restrictions on armed merchantmen which the President had equal authority to ban. The message to Stockholm, following on a message to Russia interceding for the independence of Finland, took on a particular importance in view of the decision being made at Stockholm on whether to support Finland with arms. The Grew address at Tokyo was supported by a recent steady and silent transfer of fleet units from San Diego to mid-Pacific, and involved the most advanced imperial position of the United States—which is in China.

It is equally possible to find explanations for these events which are comforting to the suspicious non-interventionists. The submarine ban will probably be followed by a somewhat offsetting ban on surface warships, though not on armed merchantmen, and is in line with the President's "Safety Belt" idea which he probably regards—whether rightly or misguidedly—as a means of keeping war and provocative war incidents but not commerce out of the Western Hemisphere.

As for the message to Stockholm, it committed the United States to nothing. And the Grew speech probably represented an effort to reach the moderates of Japan and strengthen their hand with the army just at a time when Japan finds itself isolated, getting deeper into problems and needing friends. First reactions from Tokyo seem to indicate that Mr. Grew may have succeeded. The Hull policy toward Japan is expertly compounded. It seeks to bring Japan to terms through negotiation while yet pointing out that if Japan does not come to terms in this way, the more militant elements in the United States may then take over the control of policy.

Thus the President in time of war abroad remains as ever unpredictable, plunging into ambitious projects such as the Safety Belt and the plan for taking care of millions of refugees after the war, startling and disconcerting many of his subordinates, but still keeping within the bounds of public opinion as analyzed by the Gallup polls. Mr. Roosevelt might seek to become a war President tomorrow; but today, he remains still essentially a peace President.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Arms, Cash and Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Naziism, Communism and Fascism are essentially anti-Christ. England with all her great dignity is standing against these evil forces almost single-handed. Fighting for freedom, liberty and peace, the natural qualities of a Christian nation. How can we be neutral?

Some argue that "our boys will follow our guns." Why? Where is there any basis for such an argument? Sweden is furnishing Germany with war materials. Does anyone think that therefore Swedish lads will fight for Germany?

It is said that England and France made a treaty without the knowledge of the United States, in the World War. Certainly what they did before we entered the war was their own business. Because those Powers made a mistake then is all the more reason to believe the same error will not be made again. It is said they did not pay their "just" war debts. If my neighbor were attacked by a ruthless robber, would I be justified in calling him and saying, "Come over here and get a weapon, but you can't have it unless you come after it and pay me for it with cash"? If he were defending himself and his family, surely I should at least offer all I have to help him, with no thought of collecting. After all he is doing the actual fighting and perhaps saving me from a similar attack.

England is really America's front-line defense yet we are stabbing her in the back with a pointless embargo. Since England most likely needs our support to win, we should aid her all we can. It would not be difficult for our Government to take the profit out of all exported war materials. There should be no profit to either individuals or the Government. They should be sold without profit. We would not need to declare a state of war to do this.

We should adopt a non-profit cash and carry plan.

My family came to this country on the Puritan in 1621. I helped in a small way during the World War. Many of my friends were killed. I now have a son of war age. For these reasons I have a right to express my opinion and not be misunderstood. I believe that our boys should *not* go abroad to fight regardless. It would be better if necessary for England to retreat to Canada. But, as long as she is making such a gallant stand we should help with all our Christian hearts.

It is my prayer that when this war is ended, the German people will see the wisdom of establishing a "United Nations" democracy, patterned after the United States of America.

Until that happy day let us stand up for our high principles and above all, for Truth, or Christianity.

(Mrs.) L. WAKEFIELD WURZBURG

Los Angeles, Calif.

Neutral

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor is an editorial note:

Only those who can't think are neutral, observes a paragrapher. Likewise, come to think of it, those who are neutral have the best opportunity to think dispassionately.

In the consideration of a moral issue is there really such a thing as neutrality: "He that is not with me is against me" (Matt. 12:30).

"He that is not against us is on our part" (Mark 9:40). J. O. SIMONDS

Belmont, Mass.

"The Bear That Walks Like a Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reappearance of the Russian bear in the cartoons of our daily papers reminds many of us of Kipling's poem: "The Truce of the Bear," written in 1903, with its familiar line:

"Make ye no truce with Adam-zad,
the bear that walks like a man!"

Its application to Hitler's loss of face in 1939 is startling.

Kipling's prophetic genius is also shown in "Russia to the Pacifists," a poem written in 1918, at the close of the last war. The last stanza could have been written of Poland:

"God rest you, merry gentlemen,
and keep you in your mirth!
Was ever kingdom turned so soon
to ashes, blood and earth?
'Twixt the summer and the snow,
seeding-time and frost—
Arms and victual, hope and counsel,
name and country lost!"

(Mrs.) CARRIE S. CRAIG

Maplewood, N. J.

What Motivation?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No one in Washington thinks lifting the embargo is neutrality. They know it is not. They want to lift it because they think we should help Great Britain and France, as the Monitor does. But in Washington the issue is befogged. The President and his followers are telling the people that they wish to change the present neutrality act because it is not neutral. The neutrality of the present act has been well established by law, and the act itself was passed by three sessions of Congress practically unanimously. The only thing necessary to insure the neutral position of this country is for us to enforce the neutrality act on our books impartially. As soon as we get into figuring out what nations it favors or does not favor, we have abandoned motivation by principle, and entered upon motivation by expediency.

New York (Mrs.) ISABEL BARMORE

Honesdale, First Rail Town

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was pleased to see the name of Honesdale, Pa., mentioned in your valued paper recently.

Respecting the Monitor's endeavor to report the news accurately, I feel you will appreciate a correction on the news item, captioned "First Rail Town Soon to Have None." For some time the Erie has provided taxis to connect with the main line and thus accommodate their passenger service. Freight trains will continue to run into Honesdale. Although near the anthracite region, Honesdale is not a mining town. It has a variety of industrial interests, and is considered a very enterprising locality.

Honesdale, Pa. (Miss) ELLA R. GAMMELL

Calvin Coolidge at the Bridge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Never since our forefathers set foot on this continent have we had such crying need for Calvin Coolidge, and all he stood for, as we do today. His inspiring example seemed to be with us at the recent dedication to him of the bridge at Northampton, Mass.

In the words of a heroic old Roman he seemed to exclaim, "I will stand at thy right hand, and keep the bridge with thee." Or in the words of an American hero, "'Don't give up the ship'—our grand and glorious Ship of State. Keep her to the course. The course that Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln charted for her in the past. It served us well then, and it will serve equally well now."

There are no short cuts to our goal. No easy ways to obtain permanent things. We earn our bread and our place in the sun by the sweat of our brow. There is no other way.

We have devalued the dollar, on which is stamped "In God We Trust." Let us not devalue the standards of human life.

Personal initiative stands at the crossroads uncertain and afraid of just what a paternal government may do next. Will it swerve to the left and do our planning and working for us, or will it leave us to work out our own salvation and thus achieve a glorious self-reliance and independence? Or will it wash our faces and put us to bed like children?

We have already departed far from the days of the pioneers, who felled the primeval forest and built their log cabins. But it is not for us to shun the struggle with today's problems. It is for us to face and conquer them, as our forebears would have done.

So in memory of the man we have honored, let us go forward, determined, by the help of Almighty God to write a new and better chapter in the history of our country. A chapter that will bring prosperity and happiness to our descendants, and one that would be an honor to the men who founded this nation. CLARENCE HAWKES

Hadley, Mass.

Fire Prevention

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with National Fire Prevention recently, your readers may be interested to know that the principal causes of farm fires in the order of their importance are as follows, as found by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, which has always been a leader in rural fire prevention:

Defective or overheated chimneys and flues; lightning; careless use of matches; smoking; spontaneous or self-ignition of hay and other products; stoves, furnaces, boilers, and heating pipes; faulty wiring and improper use of electricity; sparks on combustible roofs; careless use and storage of gasoline and kerosene.

Within the past few years through the work of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau and other organizations which carry on constant educational work to prevent the hazards of farm fires, these have been cut down considerably. The system of water holes which have been dug all over the State by WPA workers and the fire training schools have also contributed to the decrease in loss by fire. HOWARD S. RUSSELL

Secretary, Massachusetts Farm Bureau

Waltham, Mass.